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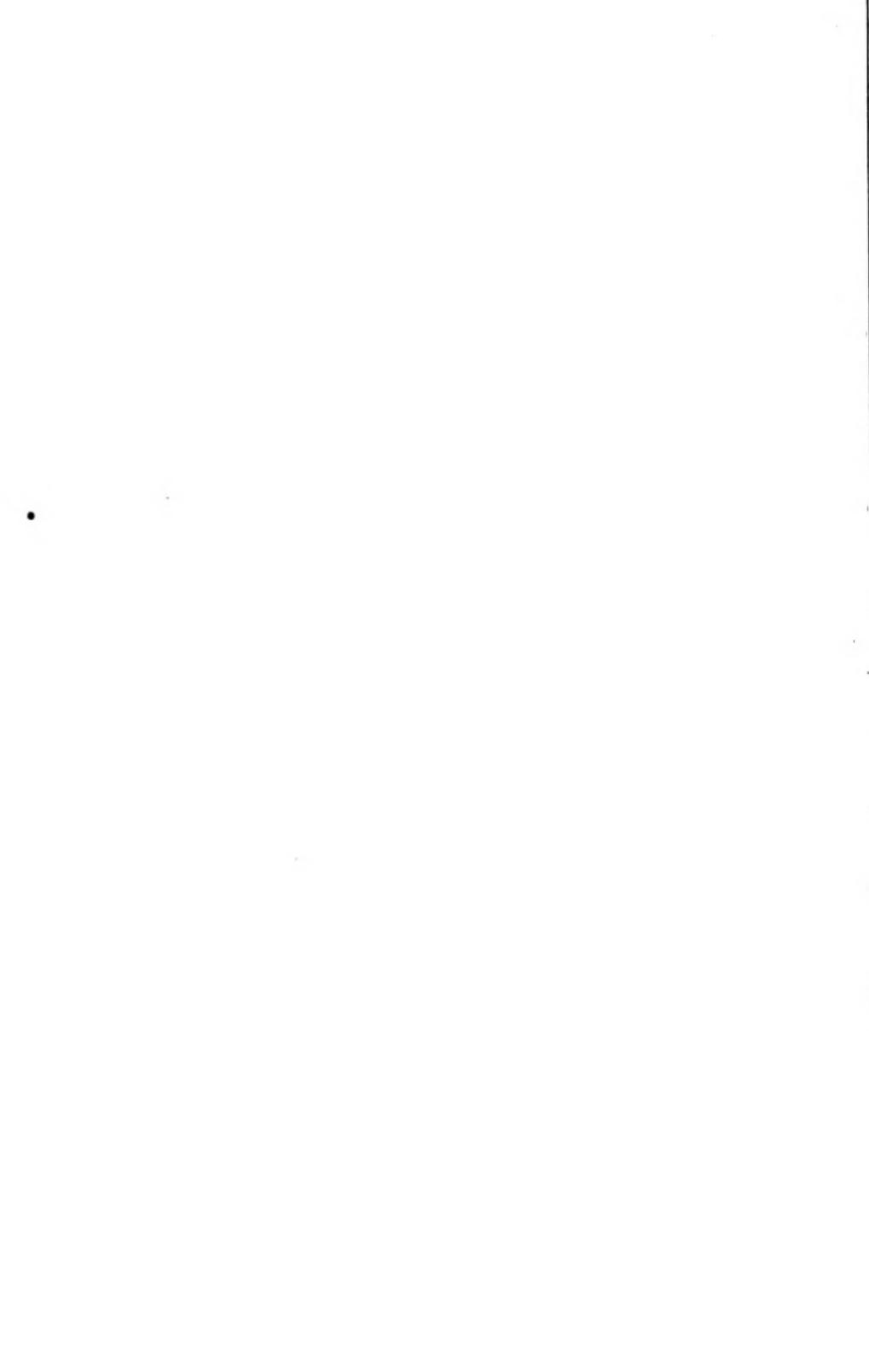
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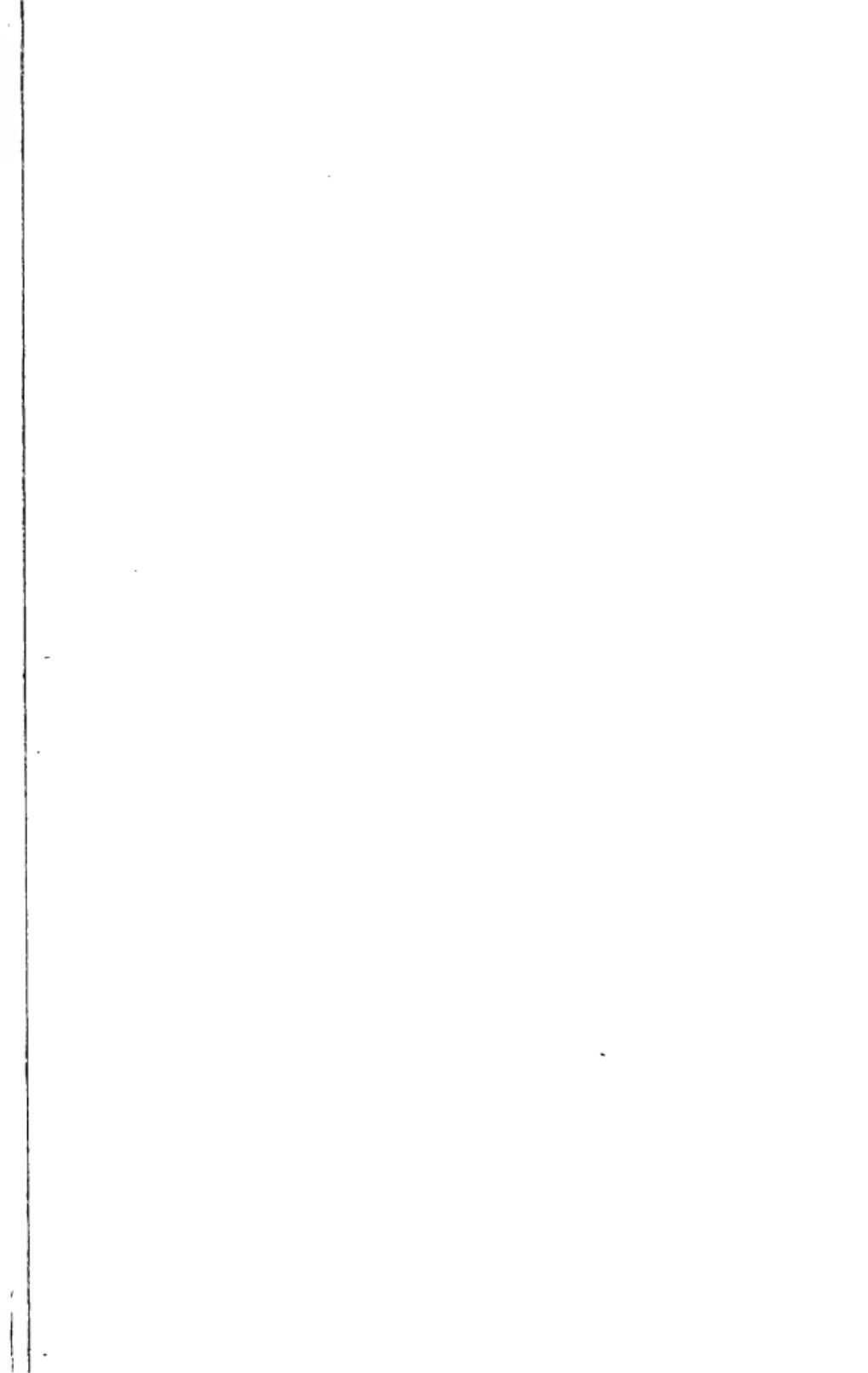
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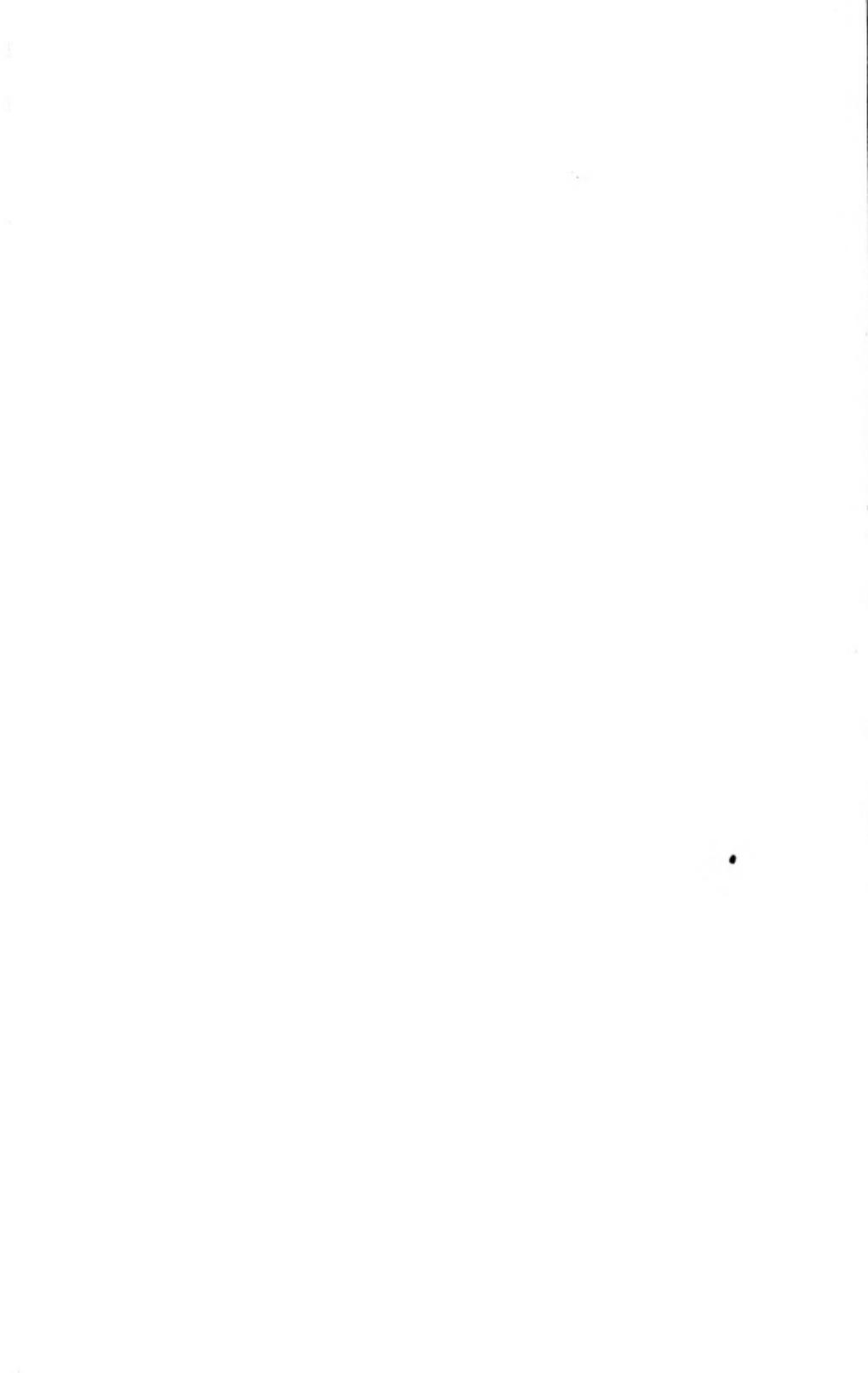
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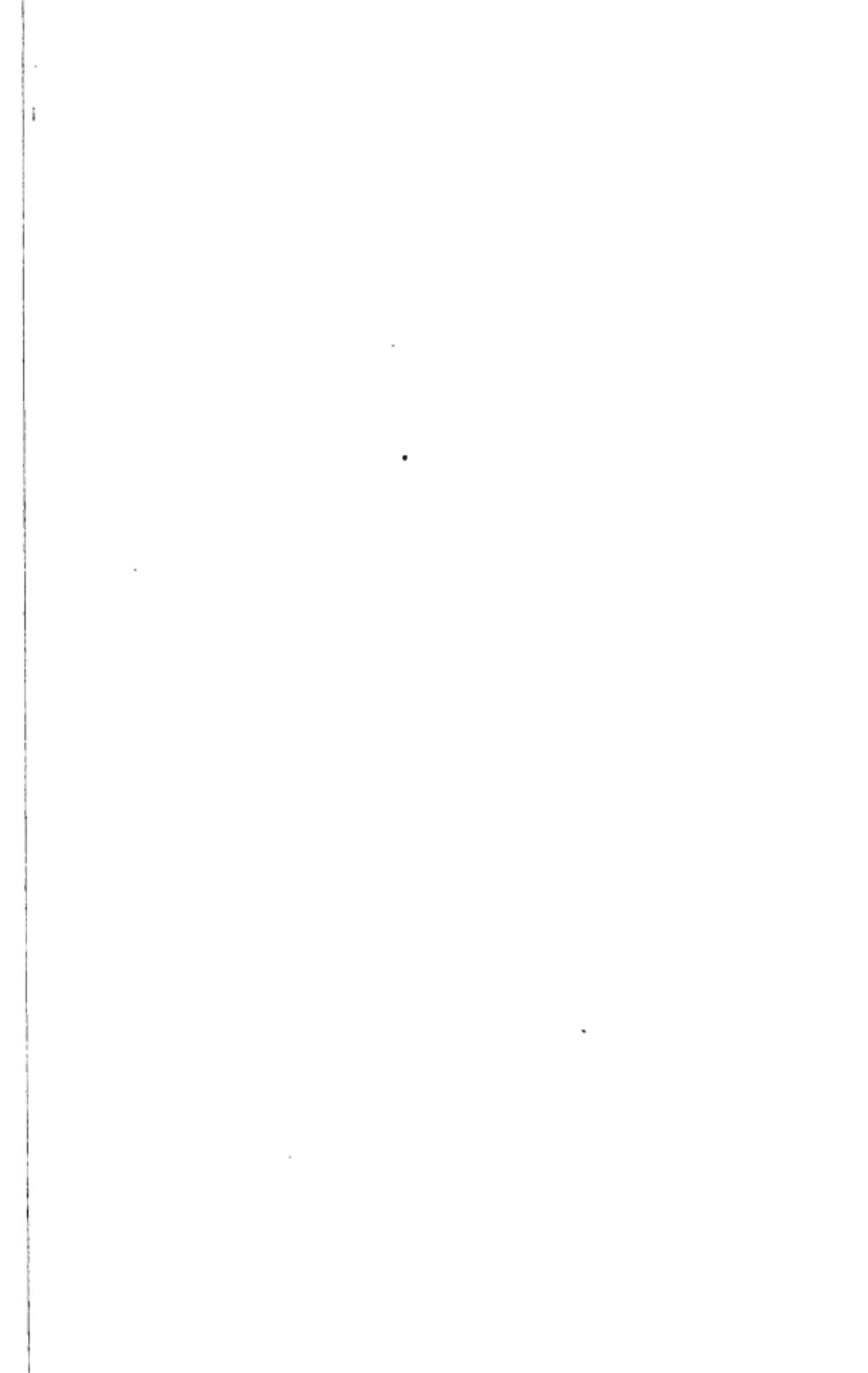
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

















CONVERSATIONS

ON THE

HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS,

FROM ITS

FIRST SETTLEMENT

TO

THE PRESENT PERIOD;

FOR THE

USE OF SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

BY

A FRIEND OF YOUTH.

BOSTON:

MUNROE & FRANCIS, 128, WASHINGTON STREET.

1831.



DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT :

District Clerk's Office.

Be it remembered, that on the third day of December, A.D. 1830, in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, MUNROE & FRANCIS, of the said district, have deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following, *to wit* :

Conversations on the History of Massachusetts ; from its First Settlement, to the Present Period. For the use of Schools and Families. By a Friend of Youth."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an act entitled, "An act supplementary to an act entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JOHN W. DAVIS, *Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT mind must be possessed of uncommon apathy, which can contemplate the history of Massachusetts, (for fourteen years the history of all New-England,) from the day when the little band of Pilgrims, in search of “a faith’s pure shrine,” first landed on the inhospitable shore of Plymouth, through the eventful two hundred years which have since rolled away, without deep emotion ; without some kindlings of enthusiastic admiration of the pure and lofty aim, the all-sustaining piety and fortitude, the unquenchable love of liberty which inspired the Fathers, and the spirit of freedom and of patriotism which, in later times, animated the sons, leading both to glorious deeds and great achievements ; without acknowledging the protecting Power whom the Pilgrim Fathers came hither to worship unmot

lested, who has caused “a little one to become a thousand,” a feeble colony to become “a great nation.”

It is hoped that no apology will be deemed necessary for an attempt to furnish the YOUTH of Massachusetts with a History of their native state in so condensed a form, as shall put it in the power of every one to obtain a knowledge of the leading facts. Such is the object of the compiler of this little work. To facilitate the acquisition of this knowledge, by young learners in schools and families, the interrogative form has been adopted, and the events arranged in chronological order. The best authorities have been consulted, and care has been taken to render the work as correct as possible.

The immediate answers to the questions are as brief as can well be, and printed in larger type. The passages in small type may be attentively read by the pupil, and so much of them recited by him on going through the book a second time, as shall be deemed proper by the judicious teacher.

Boston, December, 1830.

CONVERSATIONS
ON THE
HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CONVERSATION I.

Discovery of New England by Gosnold.—Coast explored by Capt. Smith.—Former name of New-England.—Settlement of New-England.—Puritans.—Mr. Robinson's congregation.—Reasons for their emigration to America.—Preparatory measures.—Voyage and landing.—Events and discoveries after their arrival.—Plymouth founded.—Character of the First Settlers.

Q. When and by whom was New-England discovered?

A. In 1602, by Bartholomew Gosnold, the first English commander who reached America by sailing on a due west course.

Q. What was the circuit of former navigators?

A. By the West-India Isles and the Gulf of Florida.

Q. What part of New-England did he first discover?

A. A promontory in Massachusetts Bay, to which, from the great quantity of codfish taken by him there, he gave the name of Cape Cod.

Q. What further discoveries did he make?

A. Sailing along the coast to the southwest, he discovered and gave names to several pla-

ces, and touched at two islands, one of which he named Martha's Vineyard,* and the other Elizabeth Island.†

From this place he returned to England in less than four months from the time of his departure: having made the quickest voyage to the new world then known.‡

Q. What celebrated navigator next visited New-England?

A. Capt. John Smith, who, in the year 1614, explored with accuracy that part of the coast reaching from Penobscot (in Maine) to Cape Cod.

On his return to England he laid a map of it before prince Charles,§ and gave such a splendid description of the beauty and excellency of the country, that the young prince, in the warmth of his admiration, declared it should be called New-England. Cape Ann was so named by the prince from respect to his mother, Anne of Denmark, wife of James I.

Q. What had this part of North America previously been called?

A. North Virginia.

Q. Was New-England inhabited at that time?

A. It was, by a race of men called Indians or *savages*, who lived wild in the woods.

Savage, s. a wild, uncivilized man.

* Now called Noman's Land.

† The westernmost of the islands that bear the name of Elizabeth.

‡ He resided three weeks on the most western of the Elizabeth islands, on which he built a fort and storehouse. Want of provisions induced him to give up the design of a settlement. The cellar of his storehouse was discovered by Dr. Belknap in 1797.

§ Afterwards King Charles I.

Q. When and by whom was the first settlement made in New England ?

A. In 1620, by a company of Dissenters or Puritans,* a part of the congregation of Rev. John Robinson of Leyden, in Holland, who with his people *emigrated* to that place from England, in the year 1608, to enjoy that religious freedom which was denied them in their own country.

The principal reasons of their *dissent* from the established church were, objections to its rites and ceremonies, which they conceived were not wholly free from the corruptions of the Romish church, and the low state of piety among its *dignitaries* and ministers.

Q. What were their declared reasons for removing from Holland to America ?

A. "The unhealthiness of the low country where they resided ; the hard labours to which they were subjected ; the dissipated manners of the Hollanders, particularly their lax observance of the Lord's day ; and the apprehension of war" between Holland and Spain.

They were also animated with the hope of spreading the gospel in the remote parts of the earth, and forming a system of civil government unfettered with the *arbitrary* institutions of the old world.

Q. What measures did they take preparatory to their removal ?

Emigrate, v. to remove from one place to another.

Dissent, v. to disagree in opinion.

Dignitary, s. a clergyman of higher rank.

Arbitrary, a. despotic, absolute.

* So called because they dissented from the Church of England, and sought greater purity in simple forms of worship and church discipline.

A. They first sent agents to England to procure a *patent*, and ascertain whether the king would grant them liberty of conscience in the distant country of America.

Q. Did those agents effect their object ?

A. They did not ; but, the following year, (1619,) agents were again sent, who, after long attendance, and much expense and labour, obtained a patent under the seal of the Virginia company.*

But they could prevail with the king no further than to engage he would not *molest* them, provided they were peaceable subjects.

Q. What further preparations did they make ?

A. They agreed that some of their number should go to America to prepare a place for the rest. Mr. Robinson, their minister, was persuaded to stay in Leyden with the greater part of the congregation, and Mr. Brewster, their elder, was to accompany the first adventurers. Several of them sold their estates and made a common bank. This, with money received from other adventurers, enabled them to buy the Speedwell, a ship of 60 tons, and to hire in England the May-Flower, a ship of 180 tons, for the intended *enterprize*.

Patent, s. a writing comprising some right or privilege.

Molest, v. to disturb, to trouble, to vex.

Enterprize, s. a hazardous undertaking.

* A company which had been formed in England, and had obtained grants of American territory, from King James I

Q. When did they leave Leyden ?

A. On the 2 of July 1620, and sailed from Southampton, England, on the 5 of August, same year. On the 10 of November, they arrived in Cape Cod harbour.

The adventurers, 120 in number, after an affecting parting with their brethren and friends,* left Leyden and sailed to England, in July, and embarked for America from Southampton, August 5 ensuing. On account of the leakiness of the small vessel, they were twice obliged to return, and at length dismissing it as unfit for service, the passengers, to the number of 101 (19 being obliged to remain behind for want of accommodation in the ship) put to sea in the May-Flower on the 6 of September. After a boisterous passage, they, at break of day on November 9, discovered land at Cape Cod.

Q. Was this the place of their *destination* ?

A. It was not.

They had intended to settle near Hudson's river, but the captain, having been bribed in Holland, steered his course northward, and after encountering dangers from *shoals* and *breakers*, near the coast, a storm coming on, they dropped anchor in Cape Cod harbour. Here they were secure from winds and shoals, and as the season was far advanced, and sickness raged among them, it became necessary that they should take up their abode at this place.

Q. What did they do previously to their landing ?

A. They drew up a civil *compact*, in which they agreed to be governed by the majority.† This was signed by 41 of their number, on

Destination, s. purpose for which any thing is appointed.

Shoal, s. a shallow, a sand bank.

Breaker, s. a wave broken by rocks or sand banks.

Compact, s. a contract, an agreement.

* On this occasion Mr. Robinson preached to them from Ezra viii. 21.

† This was the more important on account of their being without the limits of their patent.

the 11 of November, and Mr. John Carver was chosen their governor for one year.

Q. What was their next proceeding ?

A. To explore the *adjacent* country.

The same day, 16 men, well armed, with a few others, were sent on shore to make discoveries, but they returned at night without having found any person or habitation. On Monday the 15 the company again disembarked, for further discoveries, and on Wednesday, Myles Standish and others, in searching for a convenient place for settlement, saw 5 or 6 Indians, whom they followed until night, and not overtaking, they were *constrained* to lodge in the woods. Next day they discovered heaps of earth, which they dug open, and finding within implements of war, concluded they were Indian graves; replaced what they had taken out, and left them *inviolate*. In different heaps of sand they found baskets of corn, a large quantity of which they carried away, in a great kettle,* found at the ruins of an Indian house, intending to pay the owners when they should find them. This providential discovery gave them seed for future harvest, and preserved the colony from famine.[†]

Q. What other event took place among them during the month of November ?

A. The birth of Peregrine, son of William and Susanna White. This was the first European child born in New-England.

Q. What were some of the most important events in the ensuing month ?

A. The discovery of a place for settlement, their landing, and building a house for common habitation.

On the 6 of December, the *shallop* was sent out with sev-

Adjacent, *a.* lying close, bordering on.

Constrain, *v.* to compel.

Inviolate, *a.* unburnt, unbroken.

Shallop, *s.* a small sail-boat.

* Some ship's kettle, and brought from Europe.

† It is remarked, by Gov. Bradford, that for this corn, six months after, the owners were paid to their satisfaction.

ral of the principal men, Carver, Bradford, Winslow, Standish, and 8 or 10 seamen, to sail round the bay in search of a place for settlement. The next day they separated, part of them travelling on shore, and the others coasting in the shallop. On the morning of the 8, those on the shore were surprised by a flight of arrows, from the Indians; but on the discharge of the English muskets, they quickly disappeared. The shallop, after *imminent* danger from the loss of its rudder and mast in a storm, and from shoals which it narrowly escaped, reached a small island on the night of the 8, and the next day, which was the last of the week, the company here reposed themselves, with pious gratitude for their preservation.* On the same island they kept the Christian sabbath. The day following, December 11,† they sounded the harbour and found it fit for shipping, went on shore, and explored the adjacent land, where they saw cornfields and brooks, and, judging the situation fit for settlement, they returned with the welcome intelligence to the ship. On the 15, they weighed anchor, and proceeded with the ship to the newly-discovered port, where they arrived the following day. On the 18 and 19, they went on shore for discovery, but returned at night to the ship. On the morning of the 20, after imploring divine guidance, they went on shore and fixed on a place for settlement on a high ground, facing the bay, where the land was cleared and the water excellent. On Saturday the 23, they commenced fell-ing and carrying timber to the spot for the erection of a build-ing for common use. On Sabbath day the 24, the people on shore were alarmed by the cry of Indians, and expected an assault, but they continued *unmolested*: and on Monday, 25, they began to build the first house. On the 28, they began a platform for their *ordnance* upon a hill, which commanded an extensive prospect of the plain beneath, of the expanding bay, and the distant ocean.‡ In the afternoon, they divided their whole company into 19 families, measured out the ground, and

Imminent, *a.* impending, near.

Unmolested, *a.* free from disturbance.

Ordnance, *s.* cannon, great guns.

* This was afterwards called Clark's island, "because Mr. Clark, the Master's mate, first stepped ashore thereon;" which name it still retains.

† Corresponding to Dec. 22, N. S. which is annually ob-served at Plymouth, in commemoration of the Landing of the Fathers.

‡ The fortification was made on the summit of the hill, on which Plymouth burying ground now lies, and the relires of it are still visible.

assigned to every person, by lot, half a rod in breadth, and three rods in length, for houses and gardens. Although most of the company were on board the ship on the Sabbath, Dec. 31, yet some of them kept sabbath for the first time in their new house.

Q. What precise time may be fixed as the *epoch* of their settlement?

A. December 31, 1620, the first day of occupying their new house.

Q. What name did they give their infant plantation?

A. Plymouth.

Probably in grateful remembrance of the Christian friends whom they found at the last town they left in their native country; or, as some suppose, from respect to the company within whose *jurisdiction* they found themselves situated.

This was the foundation of the first English town in New-England.

Q. What were some of the most prominent traits in the character of the early Plymouth settlers, who are now spoken of by the characteristic appellation of **THE PILGRIMS**?

A. Wisdom, patience, perseverance, energy and decision, courage, fortitude, self-denial, fervent and rational piety, conscientious *adherence* to what they believed to be right, and an unconquerable attachment to civil and religious liberty.

They were strictly a religious people. They voluntarily made the greatest of all earthly sacrifices, in forsaking friends, home and country, and *relinquishing* the comforts of civilized

Epoch, s. the time at which a new computation is begun, from which dates are numbered.

Jurisdiction, s. extent of power, district.

Adherence, s. attachment.

Relinquish, v. to forsake, to quit.

life, to enjoy the privilege, which man in power often denies to his fellow man, viz. **FREEDOM TO WORSHIP GOD** agreeably to the dictates of conscience. Many were martyrs in the noble cause ; but those who survived obtained the reward of this glorious privilege, which was transmitted to succeeding generations, and is now enjoyed by the people of New-England in the greatest perfection that civil authority has power to bestow.

CONVERSATION II.

New Patent.—Plymouth town built.—Sickness at Plymouth.—Military arrangements.—First Indian visit.—Visit from Massasoit.—Death and character of Governor Carver.—First marriage at Plymouth.—First duel.

Q. When was granted the new patent to the Plymouth Company ?

A. It was dated the 3 of November, 1620, and granted by king James to the Duke of Lenox, the *Marquises* of Buckingham and Hamilton, the *Earls* of Arundel and Warwick, and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, with 34 associates and their successors :

Styling them “ The Council established at Plymouth in the county of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of New-England in North America.”

Q. What part of the territory was put in their possession by this patent ?

A. That which lies between the 40 and 48 degree of north latitude in breadth, and “ in length by all the breadth aforesaid, through-

Marquis, s. an order of nobility next to a duke.

Earl, s. an order of nobility next to a marquis.

out the main land from sea to sea," with certain powers and privileges.

This patent was the sole basis of all the subsequent patents and plantations, which divided this country.

Q. When did the Plymouth colonists proceed to the erection of their *projected* town?

A. On the 9 of January, 1621, and built it in two rows of houses for greater security.

On the 14, their common house took fire from a spark which fell on its *thatched* roof, and was entirely consumed. Several persons were sick in the house at the time, but they all effected a timely escape.

Q. Was there much sickness among them during the winter?

A. There was a mortal sickness, which commenced soon after their arrival, and, within the first three months, swept off half their number.

It was probably owing to their unusual exposure and hardships, the severity of the winter, and the want of such provisions as they had been accustomed to. Yet their submission to the will of God, their readiness to help one another, and their bright hopes of another and better world, sustained them in all their distresses, and enabled them to persevere through all the difficulties of their situation.

When did they first meet for the purpose of making military arrangements?

A. On the 17 of February, when Myles Standish was chosen captain, and invested with power pertaining to that office.

Q. When did they receive the first Indian visit?

Project, v. to scheme, to plan.

Thatch, s. straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

A. March 16, when an Indian came boldly, alone, into the street of Plymouth, and surprised the inhabitants by calling out, "Welcome, Englishmen ! welcome, Englishmen !" His name was Samoset, a sagamore of the country lying at the distance of about 5 days' journey.

Having conversed with the English fishermen who had come to the coast, and learned of them to speak broken English, he informed the Plymouth people, that the place where they were situated was called by the Indians, Patuxet ; that all the inhabitants had died of an extraordinary plague about four years since, and that there was neither man, woman, nor child, remaining. No natives, therefore, were dispossessed of this territory to make room for the English, except by the providence of God previous to their arrival.

Q. What was the effect of the visit upon Samoset ?

A. Such as to conciliate his friendship and good will.

Being hospitably treated by the white people, he was disposed to preserve an intercourse with them, and on his third visit, March 22, was accompanied by Squanto, a native, who had been carried off by Hunt in 1614, and afterwards lived in England.* They informed the English, that Massasoit, the greatest king of the neighbouring Indians, was near, with his brother and a number of his people ; and within an hour he appeared on the top of a hill over against the English town, with 60 men. Mutual distrust prevented, for some time, any advances from either side. Squanto, at length, being sent to Massasoit, brought back word that the English should send one of their number to parley with him. Mr. Edward Winslow was accordingly sent. Two knives and a copper chain were sent to Massasoit at the same time, and to his brother a knife and a jewel, with "a pot of strong water," a quantity of

Dispossess, v. to deprive, to disseize.

Hospitably, ad. with kindness.

* Hunt was the master of a ship, who visited New-England and carried off several of the natives, whom he took into Spain ; but Squanto escaped to England.

biscuit, and some butter, all which were gladly accepted. Mr. Winslow, in a speech to Massasoit, signified that king James saluted him with words of love and peace, and that the English governor desired to see him, to trade, and confirm a peace with him as his next neighbour. The Indian king heard this speech with attention and approbation. After partaking of the provision sent by the English, and imparting the rest to his company, he looked at Mr. Winslow's sword and armour, intimating his wish to buy it, but found him unwilling to part with it. At the close of the interview, Massasoit, leaving Mr. Winslow in the custody of his brother, went over the brook which separated him from the English, with a train of 20 men, whose bows and arrows were left behind. Here he was met by Capt. Standish and Mr. Williamson with 6 *musketeers*, who conducted him to a house then building, where were placed a green rug and 3 or 4 cushions. The governor now advanced, attended with a drum and trumpet, and a few musketeers. After mutual salutations, the governor called for refreshments, which the Indian king partook himself and imparted to his followers. A league of friendship was then agreed on, and it was *inviolably* observed above 50 years.

Q. What were the next public acts of the colonists ?

A. On the next day, March 23, they concluded their military business, made some laws adapted to their present state, and confirmed Mr. Carver as their governor the succeeding year ; but he died soon after, to the great regret of the colony.

Q. What was his character ?

A. He was a man of great prudence, integrity, and firmness of mind, of distinguished piety, humility, and condescension.

He possessed a considerable estate, the greater part of which he expended in promoting the interests of the infant colony.

Q. Who was his successor ?

Musketeer, s. a soldier whose weapon is his musket.
Inviolably, ad. without breach or failure.

A. Mr. William Bradford ; and Mr. Isaac Allerton was appointed his assistant : both of whom, by renewed elections, were continued in office several years.

Q. When was the first marriage *solemnized* at Plymouth ?

A. On the 12 of May, 1621, between Mr. Edward Winslow and Mrs. Susannah White.

Q. When was the first duel fought in New-England ?

A. June 18, same year, by two servants, both of whom were wounded. They were sentenced to the punishment of having the head and feet tied together, and of lying 24 hours without meat or drink.

But, after suffering in that painful posture for one hour, at their master's intercession and their own humble request, with promise of amendment, they were released by the governor,

CONVERSATION III.

Embassy sent to Massasoit. Their reception. Conspiracy against the English. Submission of the Indian sachems. Bay of Massachusetts explored. Arrival of new settlers. Scarcity of provisions. Threat of war from Canonicus. Fortification of Plymouth. Death of Squanto. Excursion of the governor among the natives.

Q. What was one of the first *official* acts of Governor Bradford ?

A. Sending an *embassy* to Massasoit,

Solemnize, v. to dignify by particular formalities.

Official, a. pertaining to a public charge.

Embassy, s. a public message.

consisting of Mr. Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins, with Squanto for their guide, to confirm the league ; to explore the country ; to learn the strength and situation of their new friend ; to carry presents ; to apologize for some supposed injuries ; to establish a friendly intercourse, and procure seed corn for the ensuing season.

They found in many places marks of the plague which had *desolated* the neighbourhood of Patuxet ; and passed through fine old cornfields and pasture grounds, destitute of cattle and inhabitants. Skulls and bones appeared in many places where the Indians had dwelt.

Q. How were they received by Massasoit ?

A. On their arrival at Pokanoket, his place of residence, about 40 miles from Plymouth, they were kindly welcomed by the Indian sovereign, who renewed his assurances of continuing the friendship, which, as his influence was very extensive, it was happy for the colony that they had secured.

Q. When was mischief meditated against the colonists by Corbitant, and who was he ?

A. In August, 1621. He was a petty *sachem* of Massasoit, who, becoming discontented, endeavoured to *alienate* the affections of Massasoit's subjects from him that they might join the Narragansets, who were *hostile* to the English.

Q. Did he succeed in his designs ?

Desolate, *a.* solitary, deprived of inhabitants, laid waste.

Sachem, *s.* a chief.

Alienate, *v.* to transfer.

Hostile, *a.* adverse, at enmity.

A. He did not.

Squanto and Hobomock, two faithful friends of the white people, going to Namasket where Corbitant then was, to make observation, were threatened with death by him, and he seized and detained Squanto ; but Hobomock escaped. To counteract the evil *machinations* of Corbitant, and liberate Squanto, Myles Standish with 14 men, and Hobomock for their guide, were sent to Namasket. On their arrival, Corbitant's *faction* fled. The design of the English expedition was explained to the natives, with threats of destruction in case of *insurrection* against Massasoit, or violence to any of his subjects. This resolute enterprise struck the neighbouring Indians with such terror, that, on the 13 of September following, nine sachemis voluntarily came to Plymouth, and acknowledged submission to king James, and their example was followed by other chiefs.

Q. When, and for what purpose did the colonists first explore the Bay of Massachusetts ?

A. In September, 1621, to see the country, make peace, and trade with the natives.

Q. When was the first arrival of new settlers at Plymouth ?

A. November 11, 1621 ; when 35 persons arrived, with a charter procured for the Plymouth colonists by the adventurers in London, who were originally concerned in the enterprise.

Q. How did the governor and his assistant *dispose* the people who came over for residence?

A. Into several families ; and, on account of the scarcity of provisions, the people were *restricted* to half-allowance.

Q. Did the colonists suffer for want of sustenance ?

Machination, s. artifice, scheme.

Faction, s. a party.

Insurrection, s. a rebellion.

Dispose, v. to place, to adjust.

Restrict, v. to limit.

A. They did. For two or three months, being destitute of bread, they were obliged to subsist on fish and spring water.

As the ship, which brought over the new settlers, came with scanty supplies, the colonists were obliged to victual her home; and in consequence of this, and the *accession* to their number, before the next spring they were reduced to great straits.

Q. What contributed to heighten their distresses?

A. A threat of war from Canonicus, the Narraganset chief, expressed by a message "in the *emblematic* style of the ancient Scythians, viz. a bundle of arrows, bound together by the skin of a serpent."

Q. How was this message answered by Governor Bradford?

A. By returning the skin filled with powder and ball. This had the desired effect. The Indians were afraid to let it remain in their houses, and at length sent it back to Plymouth unopened, and remained quiet.

Q. Did the English judge it necessary to take measures for further security?

A. They did; and accordingly *impaled* and fortified the town.

Q. What loss did the colony sustain in 1622.

A. That of their valuable friend, the faithful Squanto, who had rendered them many essential services. He had accompanied Gov. Bradford on an excursion to purchase corn of

Accession, s. increase by something added.

Emblematic, a. comprising an emblem, allusion.

Impale, v. to fence with a pale, to inclose.

the Indians, and during their absence, he fell sick and died.

On his death-bed, he requested the governor to pray for him that he might "go to the Englishman's God in heaven."

Q. Had the governor success in the object of his excursion ?

A. He had.

He was treated with great respect by the several tribes which he visited ; he purchased in the whole, 28 hogsheads of corn, for which he paid in goods received from England ; and the trade was conducted with mutual justice and confidence.

CONVERSATION IV.

Settlement at Wessagusset.—Conspiracy against it.—Measures taken to suppress it.—Drought.—Arrival of new settlers.—First neat cattle.—Settlement at Cape Ann.—Plymouth colony.—Mount Wollaston settled.—Discovery of Naumkeak.—Loss of a trading vessel.—Death of Mr. Robinson.—His character.—Disorders at Mount Wollaston.—Friendly messages from the Dutch.—Trade at Manomet.

Q. When and by whom was the first settlement made in Massachusetts Bay ?

A. In 1622, by a company from England under the direction of Thomas Weston.

Q. What was the name of their plantation ?

A. Wessagusset.

Q. Were they in danger from hostile intentions of the Indians ?

A. They were.

A *conspiracy* was formed against them, of which they were apprized by the following means. In the spring of 1623, in-

telligence came to Plymouth that Massasoit was sick, and the governor sent Edward Winslow and John Hampden,* with Hobomock, to visit him. They found him very ill, but, by cordials administered by Mr. Winslow, he revived. After their departure, Hobomock informed them, that Massasoit had privately charged him to tell Mr. Winslow that there was a plot of the Massachusetts (Indians) against Wessagusset ; that, lest the Plymouth people should *avenge* their brethren, they also were to be destroyed ; and that he advised to kill the conspirators, as the only means of security.

On receiving this intelligence, the governor ordered Standish to take with him as many men as he judged sufficient, and if a plot should be discovered, to fall on the conspirators. Accordingly Standish, with 8 men, sailed to the Massachusetts, discovered and killed the conspirators, and returned, bringing the head of one of them, Wittuwamat, which, for a terror to the Indians, was set up on the fort. This so terrified the others, who were concerned in the conspiracy, that they fled into swamps and desert places ; and thus their design was entirely *frustrated*.

Q. For what was the spring of 1623 remarkable ?

A. A severe drought. For 6 weeks after planting there was scarcely a drop of rain.

At this time they had discontinued their mode of labouring in common, and each laboured on his own ground. This change was made with a view of exciting the idle to diligence, and all to greater exertions. But the drought threatened to blast all. At this melancholy *crisis*, the government appointed a day of fasting and prayer. In the morning the sky was clear, and the earth parched ; but, before the close of the religious exercises, the clouds gathered, and the next morning began soft and gentle showers, which continued, with intervals of fine weather, for 14 days ; on which account, a day of public thanksgiving was soon after observed.

Q. What important events took place in

Avenge, v. to revenge.

Frustrate, v. to defeat, to disappoint.

Crisis, s. critical time.

* Supposed to be the Hampden afterwards distinguished in England by his spirited resistance to the arbitrary impositions of Charles I.

the colony during the months of July and August, 1623 ?

A. The arrival of two ships from England with necessary supplies, and a number of new settlers. In September, the same year, one of them returned, in which Mr. Winslow went over as agent for the colony.

Q. When were the first neat cattle brought to New-England ?

A. In March, 1624, by Mr. Winslow.

Q. When was the first settlement made at Cape Ann, and by whom ?

A. In 1624, by persons from England, sent over by some merchants and other gentlemen, at the *instance* of Mr. White, a celebrated minister of Dorchester.

Q. What alterations were made in the Plymouth colony during this year, and what was the state of the town at this time ?

A. On motion of the governor, there were appointed him five assistants instead of one, as had hitherto been the case. Every man was allowed an acre of land for himself and family, for *permanent* use. Plymouth contained at this time 32 dwelling-houses, and about 180 persons. Beside their cattle brought by Mr. Winslow, their stock consisted of a few goats, and plenty of swine and poultry. Their town, half a mile in circumference, was impaled, and on a high mount within it was their

Instance, s. opportunity, solicitation.

Permanent, a. durable.

fort, made of wood, lime and stone, and a handsome watch-tower.

Q. What was the state of the plantation at Wessagusset ?

A. Its few inhabitants received this year an accession to their number from Weymouth, England, and the town is supposed to have been hence called Weymouth.

Q. When and by whom was Mount Wollaston settled ?

A. In 1625, by Captain Wollaston and a few persons of some eminence, with 30 servants, from England. Among them was Thomas Morton, afterwards the cause of great trouble to the sober inhabitants of the country.

Q. Who was at this time chosen agent to manage affairs at Cape Ann ?

A. Mr. Roger Conant, then of Nantasket ; and Mr. Lyford, of the same place, having been invited to be minister to the plantation, they removed to Cape Ann, and in the autumn were followed by Lyford's people.

Q. When and by whom was Naumkeak discovered ?

A. By Roger Conant, who, conceiving that it might be a convenient place for settlement, gave notice of it to his friends in England. This information gave rise to a project for procuring a grant to settle a colony in Massachusetts Bay.

Q. What other events are recorded con-

cerning the colonists as happening during the year 1625 ?

A. The loss of a trading vessel, which had been sent from London, and was laden back by the Plymouth people with codfish and with beaver and other furs, to make payment for goods previously received. Also the departure of Myles Standish to England, as agent for the colony ; and the death of Rev. Mr. Robinson, whose memory is yet precious in New-England.

Q. What was his character ?

A. That of a truly good and excellent man ; distinguished by his natural abilities, highly cultivated mind, liberality of sentiment, and exalted piety, blended with the mild and amiable virtues.

His decease was deeply lamented by his people in Holland and America. He was highly respected and esteemed by the whole city and university of Leyden.

Q. What was the state of affairs at Mount Wollaston in 1626 ?

A. Unprosperous.

During the absence of Capt. Wollaston, and through the influence of Morton, the lieutenant was *deposed*, and great disorder, dissipation, and waste of goods ensued.

Q. When did the Plymouth colony purchase all the property of the adventurers ?

A. In 1627, through the agency of Isaac Allerton, who had been sent to England for that purpose.

To effect the payment, new arrangements and a new divi-

Depose, v. to degrade, to divest of office.

sion of lands were made among the colonists, though without affecting the previous divisions.

Q. When did messengers with *amicable* letters arrive at Plymouth from the Dutch colony at Hudson's river ?

A. In 1627.

Their propositions of friendly intercourse were reciprocated by the governor, and a grateful sense of kindnesses received from the Dutch in their native country, was expressed on behalf of the colonists.

Q. When and why did the Plymouth people establish a place for trade at Monamet ?*

A. In the same year, for the greater convenience of trade with the Dutch, and to avoid the dangerous navigation around Cape Cod.

CONVERSATION V.

Colony of Massachusetts founded.—Arrival of John Endicott at Naumkeak.—Salem founded.—Correction of abuses at Mount Wollaston.—Massachusetts patent confirmed.—Form of government established.—Progress of Naumkeak.—Charlestown founded.—Plymouth patent.—Population of Plymouth.

Q. When was laid the foundation of the colony of Massachusetts ?

A. On the 19 of March, 1628. At this time, a patent was obtained by Sir Henry Roswell, Sir John Young, and four others, for all that part of New-England lying between 3

Amicable, a. friendly.

* Now Sandwich.

miles north of Merrimac river, and in length within the described breadth from the Atlantic ocean to the South sea.

With this company were afterwards associated John Winthrop, Isaac Johnson, Matthew Cradock, Thomas Goffe, and Sir Richard Saltonstall.

Q. Who were first sent over by this company, and to what place ?

A. A few persons, under the command of John Endicott, to carry on the plantation at Naumkeak.

Q. Which was the first permanent town in Massachusetts, and when and by whom was it founded ?

A. Salem : founded in 1628, by John Endicott, on his arrival at Naumkeak.

Q. When were the abuses corrected at Mount Wollaston ?

A. In 1628.

The ringleader, Morton, having been found *incorrigible*, Captain Standish was sent with a military force, who dispersed the worst of the company, and brought Morton to Plymouth, from whence he was sent to England.

Q. When was the patent of the Massachusetts colony confirmed by the king ?

A. On the 4th of March, 1629.

Q. Was the form of government for the colony settled the same year ?

A. It was, on the 30 of April. John Endicott was chosen governor, and Francis Higginson, with six others, were appointed his council.

Q. What town was settled in 1629 ?

A. Lynn.

"By two brothers of the name of Edmund and Francis Ingalls, from Lincolnshire, England."*

Q. What had been the progress of the infant colony at Naumkeak in the summer of 1629 ?

A. It contained at that time six houses, besides that of Governor Endicott ; and the number of planters was 300. From this time it was called Salem.

Q. When was Charlestown founded, and by whom ?

A. In June, 1629, by Thomas Graves and others to the number of 100, who removed from Salem to Mishawum, and there laid the foundation of the town.†

Q. When were the first ministers ordained at Salem, and who were they ?

A. August 6, 1629 ; they were Mr. Francis Higginson and Mr. Samuel Skelton.

Q. When was the last Plymouth patent obtained, and in whose name was it taken out ?

A. In January, 1630, in the name of "William Bradford, his heirs and assigns."

Q. What additional lands did it convey ?

A. A considerable territory around the

* See History of Lynn, by Alonzo Lewis.

† A small settlement had been made there, in the summer of 1628, by three brothers, of the names of Ralph, Richard, and William Sprague, with the voluntary consent of the Indian sagamore residing in the place. (See Everett's Centennial Address. Charlestown, 1830.)

original settlement of Plymouth, and a large tract of land on Kennebeck river in Maine.

Q. What was the number of inhabitants in Plymouth at that time?

A. Nearly three hundred.

CONVERSATION VI.

Arrival of Gov. Winthrop.—Dorchester founded.—First day of thanksgiving.—Watertown, Boston, and Roxbury settled.—First general court at Boston.—Death of Mr. Johnson.—Death of Francis Higginson.—Newtown [Cambridge] founded.—Ipswich founded.—Sumptuary laws.—Settlement at Connecticut river.—Small-pox among the Indians.

Q. When did Governor Winthrop and his company arrive at Massachusetts, and at what place did they first land?

A. June 12, 1630, and landed first at Salem, whence they soon after passed to Charlestown.*

Q. What was the whole number of persons attached to this company?

A. They were in all 1500 persons, of various occupations, who came in a fleet of 17 vessels, ten of which arrived at nearly the same time with Governor Winthrop, and the other 7 before the end of the year.

Q. Did they all proceed to Salem?

* Governor Winthrop removed from Charlestown to Boston in the autumn of 1631.

A. Four principal men, Warham, Maverick, Rossiter, and Ludlow, arriving sooner than the rest, were put ashore at Nantasket, and in a few days removed to Matapan, where they began to build a town.

Q. What was the name of the town thus founded ?

A. Dorchester.

Q. When and on what account was the first day of public thanksgiving kept in the Massachusetts colony ?

A. On the 8 of July, 1630, for the safe arrival of the fleet.

Q. Who was the first minister of Charlestown, and when was he *installed* ?

A. Mr. John Wilson, installed August 27, 1630.

Q. When was the first court of assistants holden at Charlestown ?

A. August 23, same year.

The first question proposed was, How the ministers should be maintained.

Q. When and by whom were Watertown, Boston, and Roxbury settled ?

A. All in the summer and autumn of 1630 ; Watertown, by Sir Richard Saltonstall and Mr. Phillips ; Boston, by Mr. Johnson and some of the principal inhabitants of Charlestown ; and Roxbury, by Mr. Pynchon and others.*

Install, v. to invest with office.

* There was residing on the peninsula, [Boston.] at that

Q. When was the first general court held at Boston ?

A. October 19, 1630.

Q. Were the Massachusetts colonists visited with sickness, soon after their arrival at Charlestown ?

A. They were, of whom several died.

Among these was the Lady Arbella Johnson,* and, a month afterwards, her husband, Mr. Isaac Johnson. He was the first magistrate who died in Massachusetts, and was distinguished for piety, wisdom, and public spirit.

Q. What other eminent man died in the colony this year ?

A. Francis Higginson, one of the ministers of Salem, a zealous and useful preacher.

He was mild in doctrine, but strict in discipline ; grave in his deportment ; cautious in his decisions : firm to his purposes ; and exemplary in his life.

Q. When was Newtown [afterward Cambridge] founded ?

A. In 1631.

Q. When was the first considerable accession made to the settlers at Newtown ?

time, a Mr. William Blackstone, who came and invited the Charlestown settlers thither, on account of an excellent spring of water on that side of the river. The peninsula was then called by the English, *Trimountain*, and by the Indians, *Shawmut*.

Mr. Blackstone was an Episcopal clergyman, who had previously settled at Shawmut, and being the first English inhabitant there, was the rightful owner of the whole peninsula. He would never join any of the N. E. churches, alleging as a reason, "I came from England, because I did not like the lord bishops, and I cannot join with you, because I would not be under the lord brethren." He finally removed to Rhode-Island.

* A daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. She came "from a paradise of plenty to a wilderness of wants," and was unequal to the trials of so great a transition.

A. In 1632, by a company from England. In this year they built their first meetinghouse.

Deputy-governor Dudley, secretary Bradstreet, and other gentlemen of note, also settled there about this time.

Q. When was the first meetinghouse begun to be built in Boston?

A. In 1632, by the congregation of Boston and Charlestown.

Q. Who was their minister?

A. John Wilson, also the first minister of Charlestown.

The church in the latter place having become large, the members amicably divided themselves into two churches, one of which was in Boston and the other in Charlestown, where Mr. Thomas James became the pastor.

Q. When and by whom was Ipswich founded?

A. In 1633, by John Winthrop, son of the governor, and twelve others.

Q. Who was the first minister of Ipswich?

A. Rev. Nathaniel Ward.

Q. What *sumptuary* laws were passed this year in Massachusetts?

A. Laws against idleness, luxury, and extortion.

The court ordered, that no artificers, such as carpenters and masons, should receive more than two shillings a day, and labourers but 18 pence, and proportionably; and that no commodity should be sold at above 4 pence in the shilling above the cost of the goods in England.

Q. When was the first settlement made at Connecticut river, and by whom?

A. In 1633, by a company sent from Plymouth, who were invited thither by the natives.

Q. What remarkable calamity befel the Indians in Massachusetts in 1633?

A. The breaking out of the small-pox among them, of which several of their chiefs and very many of their people died.

Above 30 of John Sagamore's people of Winisimet were buried in one day. John Sagamore, by his own desire, was brought among the English, where he died in the persuasion that he should go to the Englishman's God, leaving his son to be brought up by Mr. Wilson. The colonists visited them in their sickness, administered to their necessities, buried their dead, and took home many of their children.

Q. What were some of the most important results of labour in the Massachusetts colony in 1633?

A. A ship of 60 tons was built at Medford; the first water-mill in the colony was erected in Dorchester, and another at Roxbury; and rye was produced for the first time.

CONVERSATION VII.

Change in the government of Massachusetts.—Dangers from the government abroad.—Dangers from the natives at home.—Banishment of Roger Williams.—Surrender of Plymouth charter.—Newbury, Concord, and Hingham settled.—Sir Henry Vane.—Emigration to Connecticut.—Murder of John Oldham.—Ann Hutchinson.—Harvard College founded.—Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company.—Earthquake.—First printing press.—Southampton settled.—Extreme cold.—Hugh Peters.—Progress of New-England.

Q. When were the first representatives assembled in Massachusetts?

A. May 13, 1634 ; the government being thus changed from a simple to a representative *democracy*.

Q. Was the colony in particular danger this year ?

A. It was, both from the tyranny of government abroad, and from the natives at home. The Indians in Connecticut manifested their hostile disposition by murdering Capts. Stone and Norton, who went in a small *bark* to Connecticut river to trade ; together with the men who accompanied them.

Q. Was it supposed that the Pequots were concerned in this murder ?

A. It was, and messengers were accordingly sent to treat with them, but without satisfaction. The Pequots, however, afterwards sent messengers with gifts to the Massachusetts colony, and the governor and council concluded with them a treaty of peace and friendship.

Q. When and why was Roger Williams, a minister of Salem, banished from the colony of Massachusetts ?

A. In 1634, on account of his religious opinions ; principally for his insisting that "the magistrate had no right to deal in matters of conscience and religion."

Democracy, s. a government lodged with the people. A democracy is *simple*, when the people assemble to make their own laws ; *representative*, when they choose, or elect a small part of their number to assemble and make laws for the whole.
Bark, s. a small ship.

Q. What other important events took place in the colony in 1634?

A. The erection of a fort on Castle Island, and the death of Samuel Skelton, one of the first ministers of Salem.

Q. What was the character of Mr. Skelton?

A. He was eminent for learning and virtue; "a man of gracious speech, full of faith, and furnished with gifts from above."

Q. When was the charter of Plymouth Council surrendered to the crown?

A. In 1635.

Q. What arbitrary measures were taken by the king and his ministry against Massachusetts?

A. Soon after the surrender of Plymouth charter, a *quo warranto* was brought by Sir John Banks against the governor, deputy-governor, and assistants of the corporation, and it was finally adjudged that their liberties and franchises should be seized into the king's hand.

Q. What towns were settled in 1635?

A. Newbury, Concord, and Hingham.

Q. When was Sir Henry Vane chosen governor of Massachusetts?

A. In 1636.

Quo warranto. A writ, issuing from the crown, against the members or officers of a corporation, upon the presumption or supposition that the corporation has forfeited its charter. The writ is called a *quo warranto*, because it demands *by what warrant, or authority*, the corporation, or the members thereof exercise their corporate power, having forfeited their charter.

Franchises, s. immunities, privileges.

Q. How long did he continue in office?

A. But one year; at the expiration of which time, Gov. Winthrop was again elected.

Q. Who emigrated this year from Massachusetts?

A. Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone, the ministers of Cambridge, [then Newtown,] with their whole church and congregation, men, women, and children; travelling 100 miles, with no guide but their compass, through a hideous, trackless wilderness, to Connecticut. Mrs. Hooker was carried on a litter. They drove 160 cattle, and subsisted on the milk of the cows during the journey.

Q. How was the government of Connecticut *organized*?

A. Under a commission from Massachusetts, granted to Roger Ludlow and seven others, who were invested with all the powers of government.

Q. What act of the Massachusetts legislature in 1636, manifested their regard for the interests of education?

A. The act appropriating £400 for the erection of a public school in Newtown [Cambridge.]

Q. What murder was *perpetrated* by the Indians this year?

A. That of John Oldham, of Massachu-

setts, who was murdered in his bark near Block Island

Q. What measures were taken by the government on this occasion ?

A. They sent 80 or 90 men, under the command of John Endicott, to obtain satisfaction of the Pequots, who were considered as *abettors* of the murder, but the expedition was unsuccessful.

And further, to prevent the Narragansets from joining the Pequots, a treaty of peace was concluded with them. The Narragansets were at this time estimated at 3000 fighting men.

Q. What circumstance occasioned considerable excitement in the colony of Massachusetts in 1637 ?

A. A great *theological* disturbance, caused by Mrs. Anne Hutchinson.

A woman of talents and influence, who, for endeavouring to disseminate her peculiar religious tenets, was banished by the court, and excommunicated by the church of Boston, of which she was a member.

John Wheelwright, a brother-in-law to Mrs. Hutchinson, afterwards minister of Exeter, N. H. and Samuel Gorton, were also banished from the colony this year, on account of their religious opinions.

Q. When was Harvard College founded, and by whom ?

A. In 1638, by John Harvard, a worthy minister of Charlestown.

Abettor, s. supporter or encourager.

Theological, a. relating to the science of divinity.

Disseminate, v. to scatter, to spread.

He deceased this year, and left a legacy of about 850 pounds* to the school at Newtown, which soon after, in honour of its earliest benefactor, took the name of Harvard College.

Q. What was the principal object in founding this college?

A. Besides promoting the interests of general literature, to provide for posterity an educated ministry "when the learned ministers, they then enjoyed, should sleep in the dust."

Thus careful were the venerable founders of New-England to cherish the interests of learning and religion, as the main supports of all good government.

Q. What colony owes its rise to the religious differences at this time existing in Massachusetts?

A. Rhode-Island.

John Clark and some others went to Providence in 1638, in search of a place where they might have liberty of conscience, and, by the aid of Roger Williams, purchased Aquit-neck [Rhode-Island] of the natives, which attracted so many settlers, that, in a few years, it became very populous.

Q. Were arbitrary measures still pursued in England against the American colonies?

A. They were.

An order was issued, May 1638, to prevent the departure of 8 ships for New-England, then in the Thames. By this order, Oliver Cromwell, Sir Arthur Haslerig, John Hampden, and other patriots, were hindered from coming to America.

Q. When was the origin of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery company in Boston?

A. In 1638.

Boston at that time "was rather a village than a town," containing no more than 20 or 30 houses. The same year 3000 settlers arrived there, who came in 20 ships.

* About 3200 dollars.

Q. When was the first earthquake recorded in the annals of New-England?

A. On the first of June, 1638.

The earth shook with such violence, that in some places the people in the streets could not stand without difficulty, and most moveable articles were thrown down.

Q. What instance of justice towards the Indians occurred in Plymouth colony in 1638?

A. The execution of three Englishmen, for the murder of an Indian near Providence.

Q. When was the first printing-press set up in New-England?

A. In 1639, by Stephen Day; and this was also the first in North America.

Q. When was Southampton, Long-Island, settled, and by whom?

A. In 1640, by several of the inhabitants of Lynn; with Mr. Abraham Pierson for their minister.

Q. How long did Southampton continue under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts?

A. Until the year 1663, when it was annexed to the government of Connecticut.

Q. What rendered the winter of 1641 remarkable?

A. Its extreme cold.

The harbour of Boston, where ships ordinarily anchored, was so deeply frozen over, as to be passable for horses, carts and oxen, for five weeks.

Q. What persons were sent to England this year, on business for the colony?

A. Hugh Peters, minister of Salem;

Thomas Welde, minister of Roxbury ; and William Hibbins, of Boston.

Q. Did these ministers ever return to New-England ?

A. They did not.

Mr. Welde was *ejected* in the reign of Charles II. and Mr. Peters, by busying himself too much in the political affairs of that time, rendered himself *obnoxious* to the finally victorious party, and was executed in 1660. He was a useful, business man, and Salem had rapidly increased during his ministry.

Q. When were Dover, Portsmouth, and Exeter assigned to Massachusetts' jurisdiction ?

A. In 1641.

Q. When did Governor Bradford surrender to the freemen of Plymouth colony, the patent which had been taken out in his name ?

A. Also in 1641 ; reserving to himself no more than an equal right among the colonists.

Q. What was the progress of New-England down to the year 1643 ?

A. Fifty towns and villages had been planted ; forty churches had been erected ; a castle, several prisons, and forts. Ships had been built, of from 100 to 400 tons ; and five of them were at sea. The expense of settling the single colony of Massachusetts was about £200,000.

Eject, v. to expel from an office or possession.

Obnoxious, a. liable to punishment.

CONVERSATION VIII.

Union of the colonies.—Myantonomoh.—Uncas.—Division of Massachusetts into counties.—Persecution of the Baptists.—Nantasket, Eastham, and Rehoboth settled.—Iron work at Braintree.—Passaconaway.—John Elliot.—His mission to the Indians.—First instance of execution for witchcraft.—Singular combination.—Death and character of Governor Winthrop.

Q. For what was the year 1643 remarkable ?

A. For being the memorable epoch of the union of the New-England colonies.

Q. What were some of the reasons for this union ?

A. The *dispersed* state of the colonies ; the vicinity of the Dutch, Swiss, and French ; the hostile disposition of the Indians ; the impossibility of obtaining aid from England in any *emergence* ; and in fine, the alliance already formed between the colonies by the ties of religion.

Q. What were the advantages of it ?

A. It rendered them *formidable* to their neighbours ; maintained harmony among themselves ; and was probably the grand instrument of their preservation as a people ; besides being serviceable in civilizing and christianizing the Indians. Soon after this

Disperse, v. to scatter.

Emergence, s. sudden occasion, pressing necessity.

Formidable, a. terrible, dreadful.

union, several Indian sachems came in and submitted to the English government, among whom were Myantonomoh the Narraganset, and Uncas the Mohegan chief.

Q. What is said of Myantonomoh ?

A. That he was "a very goodly personage, of tall stature," *politic*, and of high designs. He was slain in 1643, by Uncas, being taken prisoner by him in a war between the two tribes.

Gov. Hopkins says of Myantonomoh, that he was "the most potent prince New-England had ever any concern with," and remarks, that "the savage soul of Uncas doubted whether he ought to take away the life of a great king, who had fallen into his hands by misfortune," but by the advice of the commissioners for the united colonies, and, to the regret of succeeding generations, he was cruelly put to death in cold blood.* Gov. H. adds, "Surely a Rhode-Island man may be permitted to mourn his unhappy fate, and drop a tear on the ashes of Myantonomoh, who, with his uncle Canonicus, were the best friends and greatest benefactors the colony ever had."

Q. What is said of Uncas ?

A. That he was a faithful friend to the English ;

That, so early as the year 1638, fearing he had given them offence by entertaining some of the hostile Pequots, he went to Boston with a present, which being accepted by the governor, Uncas made a speech, concluding with these words : "This heart" (laying his hand upon his breast) "is not mine, but yours. Command me any difficult service, and I will do it ; I have no men, but they are all yours. I will never believe any Indian against the English any more." He was dismissed

Politic, *a.* artful, cunning.

* But without being tortured. We cannot, at this distance of time, arraign the motives by which the commissioners were prompted—but the *act* is most certainly unjustifiable.

with a present, went home joyful, carrying a letter of protection for himself and men through all the English plantations ; ever after continued friendly, and died a very old man after the year 1680.

Q. Was there any change in the respective governments of the colonies in consequence of their union ?

A. There was not.

Though in their public transactions they were considered as one body, the affairs of each colony were managed by their own officers.

Q. How was Massachusetts divided in the year 1643 ?

A. Into four counties, Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, and Norfolk.

Q. Who attempted to establish presbyterian government this year in Massachusetts ?

A. Several persons from England under the authority of the Westminster divines : but the design was baffled by the general court.

Q. What alteration was made in the Massachusetts general court in 1644 ?

A. The division of it into two houses.

Q. How were the Baptists persecuted in the colony this year ?

A. The legislature passed a law against them, with the penalty of banishment for adherence to their principles.

Q. What towns were settled in 1644 ?

A. Nantasket [Hull], Eastham, and Rehoboth.

Q. When were preparations for the manufacture of iron commenced at Braintree ?

A. In 1644, by John Winthrop, jun. and others ;

Under the patronage of the legislature, who, in 1645, encouraged the undertaking by granting to the company a *monopoly* of it for 21 years, with other important privileges.

Q. What native chief submitted to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1645 ?

A. Passaconaway, chief sachem of Merrimack.

Q. When did the legislature of Massachusetts pass the first act to encourage the carrying of the gospel to the Indians ?

A. In 1646 ; and on the 28 of October, Mr. John Eliot, minister of Roxbury, commenced those pious and *indefatigable* labours among them, which procured for him the title of The Indian Apostle.

His first visit was to the Indians, at Nonantum,* whom he had apprized of his intentions. He was welcomed by Waban, a grave Indian, to a large *wigwam*, where a considerable number of the natives had assembled, many of whom listened to his discourse with tears.

Q. What other measures were taken in behalf of the Indians ?

A. In 1647, several of them having become serious and civilized, the court settled a form of government for them at Nonantum [now Newton], and Concord, by which, among

Monopoly, s. sole power and privilege of buying and selling

Indefatigable, a. unwearied, not exhausted.

Wigwam, s. an Indian house.

* A hill of that name.

other privileges, they were allowed to keep courts among themselves, in *subordinancy* to the government of Massachusetts.

Q. When was the first instance of *capital punishment* for witchcraft in Massachusetts?

A. In 1648, when Margaret Jones, of Charlestown, was *indicted* for a witch, found guilty, and executed.

In 1647, one had suffered in Connecticut.

Q. What singular *combination* was entered into by some of the principal men of the country in 1649?

A. That against wearing long hair.

Our ancestors declared this custom to be "uncivil and unmanly, whereby men deform themselves, offend sober and modest men, and corrupt good manners."

Q. What other customs were offensive to our puritan fathers?

A. The use of tobacco by smoking and chewing, and the wearing of wigs.

The smoke of this noxious weed was compared to the smoke of the bottomless pit; and the wearing of wigs, Governor Hutchinson says was an *eye sore* in New-England for 30 years.

Q. What eminent man died in Massachusetts in 1649?

A. John Winthrop, the father and governor of the colony, aged 63.

Q. What was his character?

A. He was distinguished for his talents and

Subordinancy, s. the state of being subject.

Capital punishment, s. punishment by death.

Indict, v. to charge by a written accusation before a court of justice.

Combination, s. union, league, association.

[justice.]

Eye sore, s. something offensive to the sight.

virtues ; his wealth and affluence ; his hospitality, piety, and integrity.

He was remarkable for his temperance and frugality, denying himself those indulgences to which his fortune and office would seem to have entitled him, that he might be an example to others, and have more liberal means of relieving the needy. He descended from a respectable family in Suffolk, England, and was by profession a lawyer. Having *expended* a large portion of his estate, and exhausted his health in the service of the colony, he at length closed his useful life in calm resignation to the will of God. He was governor of Massachusetts eleven years.

CONVERSATION IX.

Submission of Maine to Massachusetts.—First Mint.—John Cotton.—Gov. Dudley.—Maj. Willard's expedition.—Extraordinary law.—Edward Winslow.—Persecution of Quakers.—Myles Standish.—Indian plot.—Death and character of Gov. Bradford.

Q. When did Maine submit to the government of Massachusetts ?

A. In 1652, and the towns from that time sent deputies to the general court at Boston.

Q. When and where was the first *mint* established ?

A. In the year 1652, at Boston.

Q. What pieces of money were coined ?

A. Shillings, six-pences, and three-pences. Ten years later, two-pences were coined.

Q. What circumstances in the history of

Expend, v. to lay out, to spend.

Mint, s. place where money is coined.

Circulating medium, s. the means by which commercial intercourse is kept up in a community, such as coined metal, or bank notes.

the colony denote the scarcity of the *circulating medium* ?

A. In 1631, it was ordered by the court, that corn should be a *legal tender* ; in 1635, that musket balls should pass for farthings ; and in 1643, *wampampeag* was made a legal tender in the payment of debts to the amount of 40 shillings,—the white at 8 a penny, and the black at 4 a penny, except in payment of country rates.

Q. What celebrated minister died in the colony in 1652 ?

A. John Cotton, minister of the First Church in Boston, in the 68 year of his age.

He was born at Derby in England, received a collegiate education, and in 1612 became the minister of Boston in Lincolnshire. Being persecuted under the merciless administration of Archbishop Laud, he was obliged to flee, and came to New-England, of which he has been styled The Patriarch. His influence in the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of the colony was very great. He is described by Hubbard, as “ a man of excellent learning, profound judgment, eminent gravity, christian candour, and sweet temper of spirit.”

Q. What distinguished magistrate died in 1653 ?

A. Thomas Dudley, formerly governor of the colony, aged 76 years.

He was one of the principal founders of the colony ; was chosen governor in 1634, and several times afterwards, and was deputy-governor 7 or 8 years. He was the first major-general, and appointed to that office in 1644 ; and was continued in the magistracy from the time of his arrival until his death.

Legal tender, s. that which may be lawfully offered in payment of a debt, and which the creditor is compelled by law to take in payment.

Wampampeag, s. a sort of black and white beads, made of sea-shells by the Indians, and passing among them as current coin.

He was a man of sound judgment, of inflexible integrity, public spirit, and of strict and exemplary piety. He was a principal founder of Newtown, now Cambridge. On Mr. Hooker's removal to Hartford, Mr. Dudley removed to Ipswich, and afterwards to Roxbury, where he died in the 77 year of his age.

Q. When was the war with Ninigret, the Niantick sachem?

A. In 1654. The principal reason for this war seems to have been the determined hostility of that chief against the Long-Islanders, who had put themselves under the protection of the English.

Q. Who was commander of the English forces in the expedition against the Nianticks?

A. Major Simon Willard of Massachusetts.

He marched with his men into the Narraganset country, and finding that Ninigret with his men had fled into a swamp, 14 or 15 miles distant, he returned home without attempting to injure them. About 100 Pequots, who had been left with the Narragansets ever since the Pequot war, voluntarily came off with the army, and submitted to the government of the English.

Q. What extraordinary law was passed by the Massachusetts legislature in 1655?

A. An act of *assessment* on spinning.

This act required that "all hands not necessarily employed on other occasions, as women, boys, and girls," should "spin according to their ability"; and authorized the selectmen, in every town, to "consider the condition and capacity of every family, and assess them" accordingly "at one or more spinners."

Q. What towns were incorporated in 1655?

A. Billerica, Groton, and Chelmsford.

Q. What individual, distinguished in the annals of Plymouth colony, died in 1655?

Assessment, s. the sum levied on certain property, the act of assessing.

A. Edward Winslow, who had been three years governor of that colony, and held a conspicuous place among the worthies of that day.

His actions form his best eulogium. His efforts in behalf of the Indians strongly illustrate his benevolence and piety. He published several works relative to the plantation of Plymouth and the natives of the country, and after an active, useful life, died on board an English fleet in the West Indies, whither he was sent from England by Cromwell, as a commissioner in his service, in the 61 year of his age.

Q. When began the persecution of the Quakers in Massachusetts?

A. In the year 1656.

Q. What was the first special law for their punishment, and the punishment of those who brought them into the country?

A. That, imposing a fine of £100 upon any master of a vessel, who should bring any known Quaker into any part of the colony; requiring him to give security to carry him back again; and sending to the house of correction such Quaker, who, being whipped 20 stripes, was to be afterwards kept to hard labour until *transportation*.

Q. What further laws, inflicting punishment, were passed by the government?

A. That any Quaker, after the first conviction, if a man, should lose one ear, and a second time, the other; a woman, each time to be severely whipped; and the third time,

Transportation, s. removal.

man or woman, to have the tongue bored through with a red-hot iron.

Q. What were the consequences of these laws?

A. The number of Quakers increased instead of diminishing.

Q. What *sanguinary* law followed the preceding?

A. That of punishing with death all Quakers, who should return into the jurisdiction after banishment.

Q. Was this law ever put in execution?

A. It was. In the year 1659, William Robinson and Marmaduke Stephenson, and, in 1660, Mary Dyer, suffered death.

Q. Who was the first English magistrate appointed for the natives?

A. General Gookin of Cambridge, chosen in 1656 to be ruler of the praying Indians in Massachusetts.

Q. What distinguished man died in Plymouth colony in 1656?

A. Myles Standish, who may be justly styled The Washington of New-England.

He was born in Lancashire, England, about the year 1584, descended from a family of distinction, and was led by his peculiar qualities to the military profession, in which he was very distinguished. He was chosen commander-in-chief of the little band of militia in the colony soon after their settlement, and continued in that capacity almost to the close of his life; foremost in every hazardous enterprize, and rendering very essential services to the colony. He was also employed in ma-

ny civil offices ; was treasurer of the colony several years, and held that office at the time of his death, which took place when he was probably near 69 years of age.

Q. What Indian plot was discovered in the year 1657 ?

A. One which was concerted with the Narragansets, by Alexander, son and successor of Massasoit. On hearing of it, Major Winslow was sent with 8 or 10 men, to bring Alexander to the court. His indignation at being surprized, threw him into a fever, of which he died.

Q. What eminent magistrate died in Plymouth colony in 1657 ?

A. William Bradford, who had been annually elected governor of the colony from the year 1621, as long as he lived, excepting 3 years.

Q. What is the biography of Gov. Bradford ?

A. He was born in England, in 1588, and for the sake of religion left his native country, and sojourned in Holland until the emigration of the pilgrims to America, with whom he arrived in the May Flower, in 1620. Piety, wisdom, and integrity, were prominent traits in his character.

'Though not of a liberal education, he was a laborious student, and of respectable attainments. He assiduously studied the Hebrew language ; French and Dutch were familiar to him ; and he had considerable knowledge of the Latin and Greek. Hubbard says, " He was the very prop and glory of the Plymouth colony, through all the changes that passed over it."

CONVERSATION X.

Earthquake.—Grant to Harvard College.—Nantucket settled.—Whalley and Goffe.—Praying Indians.—Quakers.—Indian Testament.—King Philip.—Earthquake.—Change relating to Maine.—Five Nations.—Militia and shipping of Massachusetts.—First Baptist church.—Praying Indians.—John Endicott.—Gov. Bellingham.—Old South.—New charter of Harvard College.—Population.—First printing press.—Gookin's Historical Collections of the Indians.

Q. When was the second great earthquake recorded in the annals of New-England?

A. In 1658.

Q. What was granted to Harvard College in 1659?

A. An annual *levy* of £100, by addition to the country rate.

Q. When was Nantucket island first settled by the English?

A. In 1659, at which time there were 3000 Indians on the island.

Q. When did the generals Whalley and Goffe arrive at Boston?

A. In the year 1660.

Q. Who were they, and under what circumstances did they come to this country?

A. They were two of the judges of Charles I. On the prospect of the restoration of Charles II., being apprehensive of personal

danger, they fled to the American colonies for safety.

Finding friends among the colonists, who privately aided their concealment, they resided some time in Connecticut, and in 1664 removed to Hadley in Massachusetts, where they remained concealed for years in the house of the Rev. Mr. Russell. Goffe had married a daughter of Whalley, and was attached to his father-in-law from principle as well as family connexion. When the Indians attacked Hadley in 1675, and threw the people, who had assembled for public worship, into the greatest *consternation*, Goffe, entirely unknown to them, white with age, of a commanding aspect, and clothed in an unusual dress, suddenly appeared among them, and encouraging them by his exhortations, put himself at their head, and led them to immediate victory. Disappearing as suddenly when the battle had scarcely ended, the people, alike ignorant from whence he came, and whither he had gone, regarded him as an angel sent from heaven for their deliverance. After the death of Whalley, which it is supposed happened at Hadley about the year 1679, Goffe travelled southward, and no further information of him has been obtained.

Q. How many towns of praying Indians were there in New-England in 1660 ?

A. Ten ; and the first Indian church was now embodied at Natick.

Q. What took place in 1661 in favour of the Quakers ?

A. The government of New-England received a letter from the king, signifying his pleasure that there should be no farther persecution of his subjects called Quakers, and that those, who were imprisoned, should be sent to England for trial.

Q. What regard was paid to this letter ?

Consternation, s. terror, dread, astonishment.

A. An order of court was issued, that the laws in force against the Quakers should be suspended.

Whereupon, 28 Quakers were released from prison, and conducted beyond the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

Q. What extraordinary book was published this year at Cambridge?

A. An Indian translation of the New Testament, by John Eliot. In the year 1663, a translation of the whole Bible into the Indian language was also printed at Cambridge. Dr Mather remarks, that "the whole translation was with one pen."

Q. For what purpose did Philip, sachem of Pokanoket, visit the government of Plymouth, in 1662?

A. To renew the amity and friendship, which had subsisted between the colony and his father and brother.

On this occasion, the court expressed their willingness to continue their friendship, and promised to render the Indians every consistent assistance in their power.

Q. What remarkable event occurred in 1663?

A. A tremendous earthquake, on the 26 of January, which was felt throughout New-England and New Netherlands, but with the greatest violence in Canada.

It began in Canada between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, and the first shock continued nearly half an hour. While the heavens were serene, there was suddenly heard a great roar as of fire, and the buildings were shaken with great violence. Several violent shocks succeeded, the same evening and next day. The *concussions* did not cease until the following July.

Q. What change respecting the government of Maine took place in 1664 ?

A. That province, by order of the king, was restored to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, as the proprietor.

Q. When was a treaty formed by the colonists with the Five Nations of Indians ?

A. In 1664, by which those nations gave their lands and submitted to the king of England.

Q. What was the state of the militia and shipping of Massachusetts in 1665 ?

A. The militia consisted of 4000 foot and 400 horse. A fort was maintained at the entrance of Boston harbour, with 5 or 6 guns ; there were two batteries in the harbour and one at Charlestown. The number of ships and vessels was about 80 from 20 to 40 tons ; about 40 from 40 to 100 tons ; and about 12 above 100 tons.

Q. When was the first Baptist Church gathered at Boston ?

A. In 1665 ; and the first actual persecution of the Baptists in Massachusetts was this year.

Q. What other remarkable event occurred in 1665 ?

A. The death of John Endicott, governor of Massachusetts.

He was from Dorchester in England, and came in 1628, at the head of a little colony, to Naumkeak. He commanded the expedition against Block Island and the Pequots in 1636 ; and

in 1645 was appointed major-general. He was deputy-governor 4 years, and governor 16 years ; and was at the time of his death in the 77 year of his age. He was a sincere and zealous puritan, rigid in his principles, and severe in the execution of the laws against those who differed from the religion of Massachusetts, being determined to establish what in his estimation would be a pure and reformed church.

Q. Who succeeded Gov. Endicott ?

A. Richard Bellingham, who continued in office from 1665, to 1672.

Q. What is the character of Gov. Bellingham ?

A. As a lawyer, he was respectable in his profession ; as a man, he was benevolent and upright ; as a Christian, zealous and devout ; as a Governor, attached to the liberties of the people, and firm in maintaining them.

It is noted, in the enumeration of his good qualities, that he always hated a bribe. He lived to be the only surviving patentee in the charter ; and died in 1672, aged 80 years.

Q. What were some of the principal events, during his administration ?

A. Massachusetts assumed the government of Maine, in 1668. The old South Church in Boston, was gathered in 1669 ; and a new charter was granted to Harvard College in 1672.

Q. What progress had been made in New-England, down to the year 1672 ?

A. From the settlement of the first church in Massachusetts at Salem, more than 80 churches had been gathered, and 120 towns built in New-England.

Q. Who was the successor of Gov. Bel-lingham?

A. John Leverett, who continued in office, from 1673 to 1678.

Q. How many inhabitants is it supposed that New-England contained in 1673?

A. About 120,000, of whom 16,000 were able to bear arms. The town of Boston contained 1500 families.

Q. When was the first printing-press es-tablished in Boston?

A. In the year 1674, by John Foster.

Q. What important literary work was completed this year?

A. Historical Collections of the Indians, by Daniel Gookin of Cambridge.

From this respectable authority we learn that, in 1674, there were 14 towns of praying Indians in New-England, and about 1100 souls "yielding obedience to the gospel."

CONVERSATION XI.

Philip's war.—Col. Church.—Sad consequences of the war.—Maine purchased by Massachusetts.—Quakers.—Harvard College rebuilt.—Salem.—Edward Randolph.—Fire in Boston.—Plymouth colo-ny.—Gov. Dudley.—Edmund Andros.—New-Hampshire united to Massachusetts.—First Episcopal society in Boston.—Oxford set-tled.—King William and Queen Mary.—Government of Massa-chusetts.

Q. When did the Narraganset, or king Philip's war commence?

A. On the 24 of June, 1675, when nine persons were killed by the Indians at Swanzey, in the colony of Plymouth.

Q. By whom were the Indians instigated to begin the war?

A. By Philip, king of the Wampanoags, whose residence was at Mount Hope, near Bristol.

Some of the circumstances attending this war, were as follows:—Two companies with 110 volunteers, marching from Boston, joined the Plymouth forces at Swanzey, and drove away the Indians on the 28 June. This resolute charge so impressed the mind of Philip, that he left Mount Hope the same night. A treaty was soon after concluded with the Narragansets, and Capt. Fuller and Lieut. Church were sent with 50 men to Pocasset, to conclude a peace or fight with the Indians, as circumstances might require. Hostile measures were pursued, and Philip, struck with terror at the movements of Church, concealed himself in swamps until he and most of his company contrived means to escape. Fleeing into the country of the Nipmuck Indians, he kindled the flame of war in the western plantations of Massachusetts. During the war, the fort of the Narragansets, who violated their engagements, was taken by the English, after a desperate resistance on the part of the Indians, 1000 of their men perished in the contest, and their women and children were burnt with the fort. Of the English there were killed and wounded 250.

This dreadful war, which seems to have been a struggle for existence both by the English and the Indians, continued more than a year, during which, about 600 of the inhabitants of New-England, composing its principal strength, were either killed in battle, or murdered by the enemy; 12 or 13 towns were entirely destroyed, and about 600 buildings, chiefly dwelling-houses were burnt. It was during this war that Mrs. Mary Rowlandson, wife of the minister of Lancaster, was made a captive.*

Q. What led to the conclusion of this war?

A. The discouragement of the Indians,

* See Narrative of the Captivity of Mary Rowlandson.

who became divided, scattered, and disheartened, and began to surrender themselves to the English; and finally the death of Philip, who, by the perseverance and intrepidity of Capt. Church, the hero of this war, was discovered in his retreat, and shot through the heart, on the 12 of August, 1676, by one of his own tribe.

Q. What impressions did the death of Philip make at the time of the event?

A. It was considered as the *extinction* of a *virulent* and *implacable* enemy.

Q. How is it now regarded?

A. As the fall of a great warrior, a penetrating statesman, and a mighty prince.

Q. How many buildings were destroyed by fire in Boston in the year 1676?

A. About 45 dwelling-houses, the north church, and several ware-houses.

Q. When was the province of Maine purchased by Massachusetts?

A. In 1677.

Q. What new law passed concerning the Quakers this year in Massachusetts?

A. That for apprehending and punishing by fine and correction any person found at a Quaker meeting.

Q. When was Harvard College rebuilt?

A. In 1677;

When a fair and stately brick edifice was erected by contributions in different places; the town of Boston contributing £800 for this purpose.

Extinction, s. destruction, excision, suppression.

Virulent, a. very bitter in enmity, malignant.

Implacable, a. malicious, not to be appeased.

Q. How large was the town of Salem at this time ?

A. It contained 85 houses, and 300 rateable polls.

Q. When did Edward Randolph arrive in Boston, and in what capacity did he come ?

A. In 1679, as first collector of the customs in New-England.

Q. How was he received by the people ?

A. He was considered as an enemy, and opposed with the steady zeal of men who deemed their chartered privileges invaded.

Q. What is recorded of the fire in Boston in 1679 ?

A. That it broke out on the 5 of August, about midnight, near the dock, and continued until near noon, next day. Above 80 houses, 70 ware-houses, with several vessels and their lading, were consumed. The entire loss was computed at £200,000.

Q. When did Randolph, who has been styled the evil genius of New-England, appear the second time in Boston ?

A. In 1681, and met with the same reception.

In 1683, he came again with a letter of complaint from the king. Agents were then sent by the colony to England, who were threatened with a *quo warranto*, unless they should speedily obtain powers from their government to surrender their charter to the king. These powers were not granted, a *quo warranto* was accordingly issued, and, in 1684, the charter of Massachusetts was declared to be forfeited, and their liberties and franchises were seized into the king's hands.

Q. How was the colony of Plymouth divided in 1685 ?

A. Into 3 counties ; Plymouth, Barnstable, and Bristol.

Q. How many praying Indians were in that colony at this time ?

A. About 1439.

Q. Who was appointed president of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire under the king in 1686 :

A. Joseph Dudley ; but he exercised his authority only a few months, being succeeded by Sir Edmund Andros.

Q. Over what portion of territory did the authority of Andros extend ?

A. The whole of New-England.

Q. When did he arrive at Boston to assume the government ?

A. On the 20 December, 1686.

Q. What was the character of his administration ?

A. It was oppressive and tyrannical.

He and his council made laws at their own pleasure. Persons were imprisoned by him, and fined from £20 to £30, for voting to petition the king for liberty of an assembly, before they make any rates.

Q. What course did the people take under such oppression ?

A. Some of the principal colonists in Massachusetts sent Increase Mather, one of the ministers in Boston, to England, as an agent to make known their grievances to king James II.

Q. Did the people patiently wait until they

could know the success of their agent, before they adopted violent measures ?

A. They did not.

Exasperated at the increasing tyranny of their oppressors, they collected around Boston in a considerable body on the 18 of April, 1686, and took their governor, Sir Edmund Andros, a prisoner, with about 50 others, who had supported his measures, and put them in confinement.

Q. What became of Sir Edmund ?

A. He was sent to England by an order from king William, given at Whitehall, 30 July, 1689, but he escaped without any punishment. He was afterwards governor of Virginia, and died in London in 1714, at an advanced age.

Q. Did New-Hampshire again become united with Massachusetts after Andros was deposed ?

A. It did, and so remained until that colony received a new charter from king William and queen Mary.

Q. When was the first Episcopal society formed in Boston ?

A. In 1686 ; just before the arrival of Andros, who, without the consent of the proprietors, made use of the Old South Church for divine service, by that society.

Q. When was their first church erected ?

A. In 1688, in Tremont street, and called King's Chapel.

Q. When and by whom was the township of Oxford settled?

A. In 1686, by 30 French Protestant families, who had been compelled to abandon their native country.

Q. How many Indian churches and assemblies were in Plymouth and Massachusetts in 1687?

A. Besides the principal church at Natick, there were 4 Indian assemblies of worshippers in Massachusetts, and in Plymouth colony; besides the principal church at Marshpee, there were 5 assemblies, and a large congregation at Saconet. Between Saconet and Cape Cod, there were 6 societies, with an Indian teacher to each; 1 church at Nantucket, and 3 at Martha's Vineyard.

Q. When were king William and queen Mary proclaimed at Boston?

A. In 1689; with much ceremony, and demonstrations of great joy.

Q. What was the state of the government at this time?

A. It was first entrusted to a council of safety, but afterwards the old governor and magistrates were reinstated in office.

CONVERSATION XII.

Port Royal taken.—First Paper Money.—New Charter of Massachusetts.—Gov. Phipps.—Witchcraft delusion.—Act of the Legislature.—Indian depredations at York and Wells.—Law respecting Taverns.—Population of New England.—Indian Churches.—Extreme Cold.—Expected Invasion.—Gov. Bradstreet.—Stoughton Hall.—Fire in Salem.—Brattle-Street Church.—Population.

Q. When and by whom was Port Royal taken from the French?

A. In 1692, by a body of Massachusetts forces under the command of Sir William Phipps, who arrived in New-England in the summer of 1689. He also took possession of the whole sea coast, from Port Royal to the New-England settlements.

Q. When was paper money first issued in the American colonies?

A. In 1690, by the Massachusetts government, for the payment of their troops, who had been sent on an unsuccessful expedition against Canada.

Q. When was the new charter granted to Massachusetts?

A. In 1692, from king William and queen Mary.

Under this charter the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts were united.

Q. Who was the first governor under this charter?

A. Sir William Phipps.

Q. How long did he continue in office?

A. Until 1694, when, on account of a dispute with the collector of customs and a naval officer, in which his language and treatment of them were highly unbecoming a magistrate, he was complained of to the king, and ordered to England, for which place he sailed in November, 1694.

Q. Was he reinstated in favour of the king?

A. He seems to have been so, and was planning further services, when a malignant fever put a period to his existence in the month of February, 1695, at the age of 45 years.

He was born in 1650 at Pemaquid,* where he kept sheep until he was 18 years old, and then commenced apprenticeship to a ship-carpenter. When he became of age, he set up his trade, and built a ship at Sheepscole. He afterwards followed the sea, and having been successful in obtaining a Spanish wreck containing a great quantity of treasure, he was introduced to men of rank, and finally knighted by king James II. He was esteemed as an honest and pious man, but through the influence of a low education, and passionate temper, he was not always exemplary as a man and a magistrate. He was a man of great enterprize and industry, and to these

Propitious, a. favourable, kind.

* In Maine.

qualities, with a series of propitious incidents, rather than to any uncommon talents, is his promotion to the first office in this country to be ascribed.

Q. What remarkable delusion prevailed in Massachusetts in 1692?

A. That of supposed witchcraft, which was principally confined to the county of Essex.

Q. How many persons lost their lives by this delusion?

A. Twenty ; of whom 19 were executed by hanging, and one by being pressed to death ; all of whom asserted their innocence.

Q. What put a stop to these cruel proceedings ?

A. The great number of accusations against persons of *irreproachable* lives, some of whom were in the higher walks of life.

Q. What remarkable act was passed in the general court in 1692 ?

A. An act asserting the rights and privileges of the people.

Q. What places were assaulted this year by the Indians ?

A. York and Wells in the province of Maine.

On the 25 of January, the Indians, accompanied by some French, surprised the town of York, killed about 75 of the inhabitants, carried about the same number into captivity, and nearly destroyed the town. On the 10 of June, an army of French and Indians made a furious attack on the garrison at Wells, commanded by Capt. Convers, who, after a brave and resolute defence, drove them off with great loss.

Q. What act was passed by the Massa-

chusetts legislature in 1694, respecting taverns?

A. An act requiring the selectmen of each town to cause to be posted up in all public houses within the town, a list of the names of all persons reputed drunkards, or common tipplers; and every keeper of such house, was subjected to a fine for giving them entertainment.

Q. How many inhabitants were there in New England in 1696?

A. About 100,000, and 130 churches.

Q. How many Indian churches?

A. Thirty.

Q. For what was the winter of 1696 remarkable?

A. For being colder than any winter since the settlement of New-England.

During a great part of it, sleighs and loaded sleds passed on the ice from Boston as far as Nantasket, [Hull.] Also a greater scarcity than had been known after the first year; and grain had never been at a higher price.

Q. What circumstance excited great alarm in New-England, in 1697?

A. An expectation of invasion by the French, who actually sent out a fleet under the Marquis de Nesmond, but the season was advanced, provisions failed, and the design was relinquished.

Q. What magistrate died in Massachusetts in 1697?

A. Simon Bradstreet, formerly governor of the state, aged 94 years.

He was the youngest of all the assistants who came over with the first charter of Massachusetts,—was afterwards secretary, agent, commissioner for the united colonies, and at length governor. Though possessed of no vigorous or splendid talents, he appears, by his integrity, prudence, moderation and piety, to have merited and acquired the confidence of all classes of people. He married a daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley, a woman of distinguished genius and learning, and author of a volume of poems. His descendants are respectable.

Q. When was Stoughton Hall built, and by whom?

A. In 1698, at the expense of Lieut. Gov. Stoughton, a respectable magistrate and patron of learning, in honour of whom it was named.

Q. When was the first considerable fire in Salem?

A. In 1698; it destroyed several houses, and considerable other property.

Q. When was Brattle-Street Church built in Boston?

A. In 1699, when Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Colman, who had been ordained in London, took the pastoral care of the church and society.

Q. What was the population of Boston in 1700?

A. About 7,000. The town contained at this time about 1000 houses.

Q. What was the number of inhabitants in the colonies about the commencement of the eighteenth century?

A. 262,000.

CONVERSATION XIII.

Earl of Bellomont.—Small-pox in Boston.—Queen Anne's War.—Eastern Indians.—Deerfield attacked by the Indians.—Col. Church.—First Newspaper in Boston.—Unsuccessful expedition against Port Royal.—Indian Depredations.—Port Royal taken.—Unsuccessful expedition against Canada.—Fire in Boston.—Treaty of Utrecht.—Gov. Shute.

Q. When did Richard, earl of Bellomont, become governor of New York, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire?

A. In 1699.

Q. What was his character?

A. He was condescending, affable and courteous, and rendered himself very popular in his government.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Joseph Dudley, already mentioned as president of New-England, who arrived with a commission from queen Anne, as governor of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, in 1702. He continued in that office until the year 1716.

Q. What remarkable events happened in 1702?

A. The appearance of the small-pox in Boston, which spread through the town, and swept off 300 of the inhabitants; and the declaration of war against France by queen Anne, by which the American colonies again became involved in a French and Indian war.

Q. When did governor Dudley hold a conference with the Eastern Indians?

A. In 1703; when they assured him that they had not a thought of breaking the peace, that the union was "Firm as a mountain, and should continue as long as the sun and moon."

But in the space of about six weeks after, a body of French and Indians, in various parties, attacked all the settlements from Casco to Wells, killed and took 130 persons, burning and destroying all before them.

Q. When was the town of Deerfield *assaulted*?

A. In 1704, by 300 French and Indians, commanded by Hertel de Roville.

The centinel was asleep, and the snow was of such depth, as to admit an entrance over the pickets of the fort, in the centre of the town. The assailants, availing themselves of these advantages, fell instantly on the unguarded inhabitants, slew 38, and took 112 prisoners. Setting fire to the town, they left it in a conflagration, and proceeded to Canada.

Q. Who was sent on an expedition against the Indians, to the Eastward this year?

A. Col. Benjamin Church, so distinguished for his bravery in Philip's war.

He sailed from Boston in May, with 550 soldiers, and during the summer, destroyed two towns, did considerable damage to the French and Indians at Penobscot and Passamaquoddy, and even insulted Port Royal.

Q. When was the first newspaper published in Boston?

A. In 1704, by Bartholomew Greene. It was called the Boston News Letter, and was the first paper published in America.

Q. What towns were attacked by the Indians in 1706?

A. Chelmsford, Sudbury, Groton, Exeter, Dover, and others.

Q. What military expedition was undertaken by New-England in 1707?

A. An attack on Port Royal.

By two regiments under the command of Col. March, who embarked in 23 *transports*, furnished with whale boats, under convoy of the Deptford man of war, and the provincee galley. But after some skirmishes, and ineffectual attempts to *bombard* the fort: from disagreement and misapprehension of the state of the fort and garrison, the enterprise was abandoned.

Q. When was Haverhill assaulted by the French and Indians?

A. In 1708, about break of day on the 9 of August.

They burned several houses, and plundered the rest. Mr. Rolfe the minister, and 30 or 40 other persons were killed, and many taken prisoners. The two daughters of Mr. Rolfe, six or eight years old, were remarkably preserved. His maid at the moment of alarm, sprang out of bed, ran with the two children into a cellar, and covered them with two large tubs, which the Indians did not move.*

Q. When was Port Royal actually captured by the English?

A. In 1710, by a fleet under the command of Col. Nicholson.

They sailed from New-England on the 18 of September, and on the 1 of October the place surrendered, after the loss

Transport, s. a vessel of carriage, in which soldiers are conveyed
Bombard, v. to attack with bombs, [shells filled with gunpowder.]

* One of them was afterward the wife of Col. Hatch of Dorchester; the other of Rev. Mr. Checkley of Boston.

on the part of the English of 14 or 15, besides 26 drowned by the wreck of a transport.

Q. Was any other expedition planned during this war?

A. One was planned and undertaken in 1711, for the reduction of Canada, which had long been a favourite object with the English; but after several disasters, among which was the loss of 1000 men by shipwreck, the undertaking was relinquished.

Q. What other remarkable event occurred in 1711?

A. A great fire in Boston, which consumed all the houses on each side of the main street, from School-street to the foot of Cornhill; among which were the town-house, and the church.

Q. When was the treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht?

A. On the 30 of March, 1713, by which the American colonies were again relieved from the miseries of war.

A treaty with the Eastern Indians, at their own request, was concluded at Portsmouth, by Gov. Dudley, in July, same year.

Q. When was the New North church built in Boston?

A. In 1714; and in this year was built the first schooner at Cape Ann.

Q. Who succeeded Joseph Dudley in the office of governor?

A. Samuel Shute, appointed in 1716, who had been an officer under the Duke of Marl-

borough, a celebrated English general, and had been wounded in one of the principal battles in Flanders.

Q. How long was he in office?

A. About 6 years. He returned to England, and died in April, 1742, aged 80 years.

Q. When did governor Shute hold a conference with the Eastern Indians?

A. In 1717, at Arrowsick Island, when the treaty of Portsmouth was renewed.

Q. What was the number of sailors employed in the trade of Massachusetts in 1717?

A. 3493, and 490 ships; making 25,406 tons.

Q. What rendered the winter of 1717 remarkable?

A. The greatest snow ever known in New-England, which fell in the months of February and March, to the depth of 8 feet on a level.

Q. What sum was contributed by the churches in Boston in the year 1718, towards the pious charity for promoting the conversion of the Indians to the Christian faith?

A. Four hundred and eighty-three pounds.

Q. When was the second church in Salem formed?

A. In 1718; and an edifice was built for its use in Essex-street.

The inhabitants of Salem until this time had constituted but one religious society.

Q. What newspaper was begun to be published in Boston in 1719?

A. The second which made its appearance in British America, named the Boston Gazette, printed by J. Franklin.

Q. When was the *Aurora Borealis* first seen in New-England?

A. On the 17 of December, 1719, to the great consternation of the people.

It was first seen in Old England in 1715, and filled the country with great alarm.

Q. What remarkable act was passed by the legislature of Massachusetts in 1720?

A. An act for the suppression of idleness and immorality.

By this act the selectmen or overseers of the poor were empowered to set to work all persons, able of body, having no means to maintain them, that live idly, and have no ordinary trade or business to get their living by."

Q. What was the number of Indians at Martha's Vineyard at this time?

A. About 800.

They lived in small villages, each village having an Indian preacher.

Q. When was tea first used in New-England?

A. In 1720.

Since which time, from being a *luxury* used only in the families of the wealthy or *voluptuous*, it has come to be classed with the ordinary necessities of life.

Aurora Borealis, s. northern light.

Luxury, s. delicious fare.

Voluptuous, a. fond of luxury.

Q. What distinguished man died at Roxbury in 1720 ?

A. Joseph Dudley, formerly governor of the state, in the 73 year of his age.

He was a son of Thomas Dudley, and was born at Roxbury, 23 September, 1647. He received his education at Harvard College, and was early brought into public life, being elected a representative when but 25 years of age, and a counsellor when less than 30. He was an officer in Philip's war, and in 1682 was sent to England as agent for Massachusetts ; returned as president of New-England in 1686 ; went again to England in 1689, and returned as chief justice of New-York in 1690. He was eight years lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight, and was governor of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire from 1702 to 1705.

He was a man of learning, an accomplished gentleman, ambitious in his views, even at the expense of his country ; fond of ceremony in government ; was attached to congregational principles, and an observer of the duties of religion.

CONVERSATION XIV.

Inoculation for small-pox introduced.—Fourth newspaper.—Militia of Massachusetts.—Hostility of eastern Indians.—Act respecting funerals.—Great storm and tide.—Lovewell's fight.—Treaty of Falmouth.—Great earthquake.—Gov. Burnet.—Gov. Belcher.—Militia.—Commerce of the colony.—Salem.—Episcopal church in Salem.

Q. When and by whom was inoculation for the small-pox introduced into New-England ?

A. In 1721, by Dr. Zabdiel Boylston of Boston, it being recommended by Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather.

The small-pox was at that time making great ravages in Boston and vicinity.

Q. What newspaper was begun to be published at Boston this year ?

A. The New-England Courant, by James Franklin, brother of the celebrated Dr. Franklin.

Q. What was the number of the militia of Massachusetts in 1722 ?

A. It consisted of 16 regiments of foot, and 15 troops of horse.

Q. What Indians manifested a hostile disposition to the people of New-England at this time ?

A. The eastern Indians, who were offended with the English for making settlements in their vicinity, and harassed them by perpetual depredations.

Their discontents were supposed to have been heightened by Father Ralle, a French Jesuit, residing at Norridgewock in Maine ; and a body of men, under Col. Westbrooke, was sent to seize him as the principal instigator of the mischief. But he escaped into the woods, and they merely brought off his strong box of papers. The Indians, in revenge, beside other acts of hostility, destroyed the town of Berwick. At length, in 1724, the government issued a declaration of war, and offered a bounty of £100 for every Indian scalp. Captains Moulton and Harman of York, each at the head of 100 men, invested and surprised the village of Norridgewock, killed Ralle with about 80 of his Indians, recovered 3 captives : destroyed the chapel, and brought away the plate and furniture of the altar, and a devotional flag, as trophies of their victory.

Q. What law respecting funerals was passed in Massachusetts in 1724 ?

A. An act retrenching the extraordinary expense attending them.

And prohibiting the giving of scarves, as had been customary, on the penalty of £20.

Q. What remarkable event happened in 1724?

A. A great storm, attended with a very uncommon tide.

At Boston the tide rose 2 feet higher than it had ever been known to rise before. At Hampton, the sea broke over its natural limits, and inundated the marshes for many miles.

Q. When and where was Lovewell's battle fought?

A. On the 8 of May, 1726, at the village of Pequawkett, in Fryeburg, Maine.

Q. What was the character of this battle?

A. It was one of the most fierce and obstinate which had ever been fought with the Indians. Out of 34 men, who composed Capt. Lovewell's company, 18, including the captain, were killed, or perished from their wounds.

Q. When was the treaty of peace with the eastern Indians formally ratified at Falmouth?

A. In 1726.*

Q. When did the great earthquake happen in New-England?

A. On the 29 of October, 1727.

It commenced at about 40 minutes past ten at night, in a very clear and serene sky, when every thing seemed to be in a most perfect calm and tranquillity. The motion was *undulatory*. The doors, windows, and moveables, made a fearful clattering. Stone walls and the tops of chimneys were shaken down. Its duration was about 2 minutes.

Undulatory, a. moving in the manner of waves.

* Hutchinson remarks, that "this treaty has been applauded, as the most judicious which has ever been made with the Indians."

Q. Who was the successor of Governor Shute, and when was he appointed to office ?

A. William Burnet, who was appointed governor of New-York and New-Jersey in 1720, and of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire in 1728.

Q. What is known of Governor Burnet ?

A. He was son of Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, in England, and was born at the Hague in Holland, in March, 1688 ; arrived in Boston in July, 1728, and was received with unusual pomp.

Q. How long was he in office ?

A. But little more than a year, as he died in September, 1729, at the age of 41.

He was a man of superior talents, and in many respects of an amiable character ; was deeply acquainted with books, and his library was one of the richest private collections in America.

Q. Who succeeded him ?

A. Jonathan Belcher, the last governor whose commission united both Massachusetts and New-Hampshire.

He was son of Andrew Belcher, a member of the council of Massachusetts ; was born in January, 1682 ; educated at Harvard College, and received his first degree when 17 years of age. He went to England, and was absent six years ; returned, and became a merchant in Boston ; was elected one of the council, and in 1729 was sent to England as agent for his native province, and returned in 1730 as governor. He was removed from office in 1741, in consequence of false charges made by his enemies ; but he repaired to court, and made his innocence appear, was restored to royal favour, and received the appointment of governor of New-Jersey, in which province he died, 31 August, 1757, in his 76 year.

His character perhaps has been viewed in too favourable a light. For, though he was distinguished for a regular attend-

ānce on the duties of religion, and often expressed his high sense of its importance ; for his dignity of deportment, frankness, love of justice, truth, and benevolence ; he was extremely liberal in his censures, both in his conversation and letters, and was particularly bitter against his enemies, bestowing upon them in his private correspondence, and upon some who were high in office, terms of severe reproach, and coarse and *ludicrous* epithets.

Q. What was the number of the militia in Massachusetts in 1730 ?

A. 5000. And nearly 500 ships and 4000 sailors were employed in the foreign traffic of the colony.

Q. What was the commercial state of the colony in 1731 ?

A. Its trade was computed to employ 600 sail of ships and sloops, making at least 38,000 tons, one half of which traded to Europe. And from 5000 to 6000 men were employed in its fisheries.

Q. How large was the town of Salem in 1732 ?

A. It contained 520 houses, 5000 inhabitants, and 1200 taxable *polls*.

Q. When was the first Episcopal church built in Salem ?

A. In 1733.

Ludicrous, a. burlesque, exciting laughter.

Poll, s. the head.

CONVERSATION XV.

Freemason Lodge in Boston.—First public market in do.—Throat distemper.—Stockbridge.—Shipping in Massachusetts.—Faneuil-Hall.—Declaration of war by Great-Britain against France.—Capture of Louisbourg.—Expedition against Canada.—Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.—Indians.—Remarkable drought.—Law against theatrical entertainments.—New style.—Small-pox.—Reduction of Nova-Scotia.—Earthquake.—Death of secretary Willard.

Q. When was the first lodge of Freemasons holden in Boston?

A. In 1733 ; and their first public procession was in 1789.

Q. When was the first public market established in Boston?

A. In 1734.

Q. For what was the year 1735 remarkable?

A. For an epidemic disease, [cynanche maligna,] or throat distemper.

It first made its appearance at Kingston, N. H., in May, making great ravages in that place and vicinity ; and in September it appeared in Boston, where of 4000 persons who had the distemper, 114 died. In New-Hampshire, the mortality was much greater. It gradually spread over all the colonies, principally affecting children.

Q. What township was granted to the Housatonic Indians in 1736?

A. Stockbridge, which at that time contained 90 Indians, of whom 52 were baptized.

Q. What progress was making in regard to the shipping of Massachusetts in 1741?

A. There were on the stocks 40 topsail

vessels of about 7000 tons. In Marblehead there were about 160 fishing schooners of about 50 tons each.

Q. When and by whom was Faneuil-Hall, which has been styled the "Cradle of American Liberty," built in Boston?

A. In 1742, by Peter Faneuil, Esq., who gave it to the town, and died just at the time of its completion.

Q. What was the number of dwelling-houses in Boston, in 1742?

A. 1719.

Q. What was the state of the shipping in New-England in 1743?

A. It is said to have consisted of at least 1000 sail, besides fishing barks. Ship building declined at this period.

Q. How many men in the military establishment of Massachusetts were employed this year in the public service?

A. 114.

Q. What rendered the year 1744 remarkable?

A. The declaration of war by Great-Britain against France, in which the American colonies were again involved.

Q. What extraordinary *achievement* was performed by the New-England colonists during this war?

A. The capture of Louisbourg at Cape Bre-

ton, a place so strongly fortified as to be deemed *impregnable*, and from this circumstance called the *Dunkirk* of America.

The siege of this place was attended with almost incredible labour and hardship. Cannon were drawn, with extreme difficulty for fourteen nights successively, from the landing-place through a morass to the camp. The men, with straps over their shoulders, and their feet sinking in mud, performed the service, which horses or oxen, on such ground, could not have done.

Q. What large vessel was launched this year at Boston?

A. The ship Massachusetts, of about 400 tons, designed to carry 26 and 9 pounders; and the command of it given to Edward Tyng.

Q. What was *projected* by Gov. Shirley in 1746?

A. An expedition against Canada, and the other dominions of the French in North America.

The colonies readily furnished their quotas of men, but no assistance arriving from England, it was thought proper to defer the undertaking.

Q. What gave great alarm to the people of New-England in the autumn of 1746?

A. Intelligence that a large French fleet under the command of Duke d'Anville, had arrived at Nova-Scotia, to prosecute an invasion of New-England.

Impregnable, *a.* in such a manner as to defy force.

Dunkirk, *s.* a seaport in the north of France, which in the time of Lewis the XIV. was one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom.

Project, *v.* to scheme, to form in the mind, to contrive.

In consequence, defensive preparations were made ; 6400 of the inland militia were sent into Boston, and the country was kept in a state of anxiety for 6 weeks ; but the loss of their commander, a pestilence, and many other disasters happening to the fleet, the ships which escaped destruction, returned singly to France.

Q. What circumstance excited great alarm in Boston in the year 1747 ?

A. The impressment of several of the citizens by Commodore Knowles, while lying with a number of men of war at Nantasket, to make good his losses by desertion.

On this occasion, the inhabitants were highly exasperated, several thousands of them assembled round the town-house when the court was sitting, and violent measures were pursued ; nor could the people be appeased, until they obtained the dismissal of those who were impressed.

Q. What happy event occurred in 1748 ?

A. The conclusion of a treaty of peace between England and France, signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the month of October, by which Cape Breton was restored to the French.

Q. What was the trade of Boston this year ?

A. 500 vessels cleared out from the port for foreign trade, and 430 entered, exclusive of coasting and fishing vessels.

Q. Did the cessation of arms between the *belligerent* powers put a stop to the *incursions* of the Indians ?

A. Not entirely.

But, some of the eastern tribes at length showing a disposition to be peaceable, a treaty was concluded with them in September, 1749, at Casco Bay, founded on that of Gov. Dummer 23 years previous.

Belligerent, *a.* waging war.

Incursion, *s.* attack, mischievous occurrence, invasion.

Q. What calamity befel the inhabitants of New-England in 1749 ?

A. A severe drought, attended in many places with swarms of devouring insects. Such was its effect on the grass, that some of the people were obliged to send to Pennsylvania, and others to England for hay.

Q. What remarkable act was passed by the Massachusetts legislature in 1750 ?

A. A law prohibiting theatrical entertainments :

"Which," as expressed in the preamble, "not only occasion great and unnecessary expenses, and discourage industry and frugality; but likewise tend greatly to increase immorality, impiety, and irreligion."

Q. When was the New Style adopted ?

A. In 1752, from which time the year, instead of beginning on the 25 of March, was computed from the 1 of January. The 3 day of September was now dated the 14, and other days were reckoned accordingly.

Q. What disease prevailed in Boston this year ?

A. The small-pox.

Of 5544 persons, who had it the natural way, 514 died; of 2100, who had it by inoculation, 31 died.

Q. What gave rise to difficulties between the French and English in 1753 ?

A. Disagreement respecting an important tract of American territory, which was claimed by each nation. In this originated a war which continued 10 years, and in which the colonies sustained a part.

Q. What interesting anniversary was this year publicly celebrated in Boston?

A. That of the Society for encouraging industry and employing the poor.

About 300 young female spinsters, decently dressed, appeared on the common, where their wheels were placed regularly in 3 rows, and a female was seated at each wheel. The weavers also appeared cleanly attired in garments of their own weaving. One of them, working in a loom on a stage, was carried on men's shoulders, attended with music. An immense number of spectators attended; and the Rev. Mr. Cooper delivered a discourse on the occasion. The institution, however, continued but 3 or 4 years.

Q. What were some of the events of the year 1754?

A. The appearance of hostilities in the eastern Indians, against whom defensive measures were taken, and a renewal of the treaty obtained; and the passage of the excise act; and incorporation of the Massachusetts Marine Society by the legislature.

Q. What enterprize was planned by the English in 1755?

A. The reduction of Nova-Scotia.

The troops, drawn from the colonies for this purpose, were nearly all taken from Massachusetts, at the head of whom was Lieut. Col. Winslow, an officer of great respectability. They embarked at Boston in May, the command of the expedition being given to Lieut. Col. Monekton, a British officer of respectable military talents. The expedition was a most successful one, with the loss to the English of but 20 killed, and about the same number wounded.

Q. What remarkable event happened on the 18 November, 1755?

A. The most terrible earthquake which had ever been known in the country.

It began, in Boston, a little after 4 o'clock, in a serene and pleasant night, and continued nearly 4½ minutes; throwing down nearly 10 chimneys, besides shattering 1500. Many other effects of its violence were to be seen in Boston and elsewhere. Its motion was undulatory.

Q. What eminent man died in Massachusetts in 1756?

A. Josiah Willard, secretary of the province, in the 76 year of his age.

He filled the office of secretary nearly forty years, and, during some part of the time, was counsellor and judge of probate. He was son of Rev. Samuel Willard of Boston, and educated at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1698. He was eminently useful in his public offices, and exemplary for his piety and christian zeal. His death was universally regretted.

CONVERSATION XVI.

Massachusetts legislature jealous of their rights.—Second capture of Louisbourg.—First Stamp Act.—Canada taken.—Gov. Shirley.—Gov. Pownall.—Gov. Bernard.—Great Fire in Boston.—Writs of assistance.—James Otis.—Events in '61.—William Dummer.—Newspapers.—Treaty of Paris.—Taxation of the colonies.—Hollis Hall.—Stamp Act.—Excitement produced by it.—General congress.—Houses, &c. in Boston.—Repeal of the Stamp Act.—Duties.—Indians.—Petition to the king.—Non-importation agreement.—Revolutionary signs.—Troops quartered in Boston.—Essex Gazette.

Q. On what occasion did the Massachusetts legislature manifest a jealousy of their liberties in 1757?

A. Having been informed by the governor that a regiment of Highlanders was expected in Boston, they provided barracks for the accommodation of 1,000 men at Castle-Island. But the provision was declared to be made, not as an expense which could of "of right" be

demanded of the inhabitants, but as an advance of money on the national account.

An occurrence soon after put this right to the test : a short controversy ensued with Lord Loudon, the commander of the British troops, and an address was sent to the governor by the general court, in which they asserted their rights as British subjects, and showed that spirit of independence, which in subsequent years led the people to throw off the yoke of oppression.

Q. When was Louisbourg again captured by the English ?

A. In 1758, on which occasion Massachusetts furnished 7000 men.

Q. When was the first stamp act passed in Massachusetts ?

A. In 1758.

Q. In what year was Canada taken by the English ?

A. In 1760.

The city of Quebec, though strongly fortified by nature and art, was taken in 1759 ; principally by means of the brave General Wolfe, who fell in the attack, as did the brave General Montcalm in the defence, of the city. But the entire reduction of Canada was not effected until the year 1760, since which time it has remained in peaceable possession of the British ; nor were the colonies, until the rupture between them and the mother country, troubled with incursions from the Indians.

Q. Who succeeded Jonathan Belcher as governor of Massachusetts ?

A. William Shirley, who acted a conspicuous part at the taking of Louisbourg in '45, and was the first governor after the separation from New-Hampshire.

He was a native of England, and was bred to the law. He arrived at Boston about the year 1733, and practised in his profession till he received his commission of governor in 1741. He went to England in 1745, leaving the administration of affairs to Lieut. Gov. Spencer Phips, and returned in 1753.

In 1754, he held a treaty with the eastern Indians, and explored the Kennebeck, erecting 2 or 3 forts. In 1756, being commander-in-chief of the British forces in North-America, he planned an expedition against Niagara, and proceeded himself as far as Oswego. In the last of June, 1756, he was superseded in the command by Abercrombie. The same year, he was recalled to England. After having been governor of one of the Bahama islands a number of years, he returned to Massachusetts, and died at his seat in Roxbury, March 24, 1771. The *abolition* of the paper currency was owing, in a great degree, to his firmness and perseverance. His penetration and unremitting industry gained him a high reputation, but he seems not to have deserved much commendation as a military officer.

Q. Who succeeded him in office ?

A. Thomas Pownall, appointed governor in 1757.

He was a friend to liberty, and opposed to the design which was early formed of taxing the American colonies, and his administration was successful and popular. But discontents were at length raised by some in the colony, and, being of a peaceable disposition, he solicited to be recalled. He was appointed to the government of South-Carolina in 1760, and afterwards returned to England, where he was employed in public business, and was member of three successive parliaments. He finally retired from public life, and died at Bath in 1805, aged 83 years : retaining his faculties in full vigour in his latest days.

Q. Who was successor to Gov. Pownall ?

A. Francis Bernard, who arrived in Boston in August, 1760.

The administration of affairs had been in the hands of Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson, from the time of Gov. Pownall's departure.

Gov. Bernard was a man of arbitrary principles, a staunch royalist, and his administration was shaped accordingly. The people, at length, became so disaffected, that they petitioned for his removal ; and, in 1769, he was recalled to England.

Q. When did the conflagration, denominated the Great Fire, happen in Boston ?

A. In 1760, on the 20 of March.

It raged so violently, that, in about 4 hours, it destroyed nearly one-tenth part of the town, and 220 families were compelled to look to their neighbours for shelter.

Q. What was the state of affairs in Massachusetts in 1761 ?

A. Much disturbed.

Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson, then Chief Justice of the state, exerted a disastrous influence in public affairs, aiding the royal authority in opposition to the interests of the people. Disputes arose between the general court and the governor, one of which was concerning writs of assistance, the object of which writs was to assist the custom-house officers in their prescribed duties.

Q. Who made a very able and energetic plea against these writs in the superior court at that time ?

A. James Otis, a lawyer of distinguished talents, and an ardent advocate of American liberty.

Q. What was the remark of Mr. [afterwards President] Adams, on this occasion ?

A. After giving a summary of the plea, which he said was pronounced "in a style of oratory that he never heard equalled in this or any other country," he observed, "I do say, in the most solemn manner, that Mr. Otis's oration against the writs of assistance, breathed into this nation the breath of life."

Q. What other remarkable events took place in 1761 ?

A. On the 12 of March, two shocks of an earthquake occurred, which were felt in all the New-England colonies ; and on the 23 of October, a most violent storm of wind and rain, which did great damage to the houses, stores,

wharves, &c. and to the shipping in Boston harbour. Also the death of William Dummer, formerly Lieut. Governor of the province, a man highly esteemed for his piety and beneficence.

He left a considerable part of his estate for pious and charitable uses, and laid the foundation of Dummer Academy in Newbury.

Q. How many newspapers were regularly published in Boston in 1762 ?

A. Four; viz. the News-Letter, the Evening Post, the Gazette, and the Advertiser or Post Boy.

Q. When was the treaty of peace between England and France ratified at Paris ?

A. In 1763.

Thus a close was put to the war which had so long distress ed the colonies, and which is to this day spoken of in New-England, as “the old French war.”

Q. What appears to have been the favourite object of the British ministry, for many years previous to 1764 ?

A. The taxation of the American colonies, without their being represented in parliament. Their right so to do was debated in the house of commons in March, 1764, and the question decided in the affirmative.

Soon after, a resolution was voted, purporting that “it was proper to charge certain stamp duties in the colonies and plantations ;” and on the 5 of April ensuing, parliament passed an act granting certain duties in the colonies. Intelligence of these proceedings was received in Massachusetts with that spirit of independence, which characterized the people. They immediately sent instructions to the provincial agent in England, in which they assert their privileges as British subjects, and deny the right of parliament to tax them without their con-

sent. Spirited instructions were also given by the people of Boston to their representatives.

Q. What addition was made to the College buildings in 1764 ?

A. An edifice, which, in honour of the Hollis family in England, was named Hollis-Hall.

But, soon after its completion, Harvard Hall, containing the library of the college, above 5000 volumes, and a valuable philosophical apparatus, was consumed by fire. The general court was at this time sitting in Cambridge, on account of the small-pox being in Boston.

Q. When was the famous Stamp Act passed in parliament ?

A. In 1765, it having been *virtually* included in their resolution the preceding year.

Q. What member of parliament strongly opposed the passage of the bill ?

A. Col. Barre, whose name deserves to be had in grateful remembrance by every American.

Q. How did this act affect the colonies ?

A. It excited through the whole country a most serious alarm.

It was viewed as a violation of the British constitution, and destructive of the first principles of liberty ; and combinations were every where formed against its execution. In Boston, much tumult and riot occurred, and the officers, concerned in executing the act, were particularly obnoxious to the rioters, who destroyed their property, and committed many deeds of violence. The house of Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson, one of the best in the province, was left completely in ruins, nothing remaining but the bare walls and floors. The plate, family pictures, most of the furniture and wearing apparel, with about £900 sterling in money, and the manuscripts and books which

Mr. Hutchinson had been 30 years in collecting, besides many public papers, were either carried off or destroyed, and himself was obliged to escape by secret passages to save his life. To the honour, however, of the town, they voted unanimously to use all means for preventing such disorders for the future, thereby expressing their disapprobation of what had been done.

Q. What important measure was proposed in the Massachusetts legislature in 1765 ?

A. The assembling of a general congress, which was accordingly adopted by the several states, and their first meeting holden at New-York in October, same year. Timothy Ruggles of Massachusetts was chosen president.

Q. What work, contributing essentially to promote the cause of liberty and independence, was published this year in Massachusetts ?

A. A Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law, containing very just sentiments on the rights of man, by John Adams.

Q. How many houses were in Boston at this time ?

A. 1676, and 2069 families.

Q. What effect did the resistance of the colonies to the stamp act produce in England ?

A. Such as to procure, by the assistance of that friend of America, the great Mr. Pitt, the repeal of that odious measure in March, 1766.

Q. How was the news received in America ?

A. With the usual demonstrations of joy, ringing of bells, fire-works, and festivals.

Q. What act of parliament in 1767 gave great offence to the colonies ?

A. The act imposing duties on paper, glass, painters' colours, and teas, imported into the colonies.

Also acts providing quarters for soldiers, and establishing a custom house in America. To these acts, none of the States were more decided in their opposition, than that of Massachusetts.

Q. Does it appear, from facts in the history of Massachusetts, that the general conduct of the government towards the Indians was justifiable ?

A. It does.

In an address to the governor in 1767, on an occasion when the subject of the Indian trade, &c. was brought before the assembly, they remark, " that greater care was taken of the Indians, by our pious ancestors, during the old charter, and by this government under the new, even to this day, than was ever required of us by the British government. Nothing hath been omitted by the province, since 1633 to this day, which justice or humanity required, for their interest, within this jurisdiction."

Q. What important vote was passed in the general court of Massachusetts in 1768 ?

A. To petition the king for redress of grievances.

And, to secure the co-operation of the other colonies, the court drew up a circular letter and addressed it to the representatives and *burgesses* of the people throughout the continent.

Q. What agreement was entered into by the merchants and traders of Boston at this time ?

A. An agreement of non-importation.

By this they were not to import, nor purchase any kind of goods or merchandise, imported from Great-Britain from Jan. 1769 to Jan. 1770, excepting a few enumerated articles ; nor to import or purchase of any who shall import from any other

Burgess, s. a citizen, a freeman of a city, a representative of a town corporate.

colony, any tea, paper, glass, or other goods commonly imported from Great-Britain.

Q. What other occurrences in 1768 indicated the approaching revolution?

A. Disorders ensuing the seizure of a wine vessel by the custom-house officers; a convention in Boston; and the *quartering* of British troops in that place, the object of which was to protect the revenue officers in the collection of the duties.

Q. Why did the convention meet in Boston?

A. To deliberate on constitutional measures for a removal of their difficulties; the general court having been dissolved in the preceding year by Gov. Bernard.

The day before the convention rose, advice was received that a man of war and transports from Halifax, with about 900 troops, under cover of the cannon of the ships, landed without molestation, and to the number of 700 men, marched with muskets charged, bayonets fixed, martial music and the usual military parade, to the common. In the evening, the selectmen were required to quarter the two regiments in the town, but they positively refused. A temporary shelter, however in Faneuil Hall was allowed to one regiment, and the next day the State House, by order of the governor, was opened for their reception, and two field pieces with the main guard were stationed in its front. The lower floor of the State House, which had been used by gentlemen and the merchants as an exchange, the representatives' chamber, the court house, Faneuil hall,—places intimately associated with ideas of justice and freedom, as well as convenience and utility, were now filled with regular soldiers. Guards were placed at the doors of the State House—the common was covered with tents—soldiers were constantly marching and countermarching to relieve the guards, and the ceminels challenging the inhabitants as they passed. The Sabbath was profaned, and the devotion of the sanctuary was disturbed, by the sound of drums and other martial music. In Novem-

ber, several large transports arrived with more troops. But the colonists, though disgusted and injured, were not overawed.

Q. When was the first newspaper published in Salem?

A. In 1768; the Essex Gazette.

CONVERSATION XVII.

Ministerial measures approved by Parliament.—Act of the General Court.—Opposition of Gov. Bernard.—He is recalled.—Massacre in Boston.—Disputes between the Legislature and Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson.—Repeal of Duties.—Bell Foundry at Stoughton.—Storm and Tide.—Gov. Hutchinson.—Committee of Correspondence. Tea destroyed.—Boston Port-bill.—Gov. Gage.—General Congress proposed.

Q. Were the rigorous measures of the British ministry towards the colonies approved by parliament?

A. They were.

In the year 1769, resolves were passed by that body, censuring the whole course of proceedings in Massachusetts, and declaring that the election of deputies, and the meeting of the convention, were daring insults to his majesty's authority, and *audacious usurpations* of the powers of government. In an address to the king, they recommended that the names of offending persons in Massachusetts should be transmitted to him, and their offences heard and determined in England. This article gave great offence to the colonists.

Q. What was stated to the governor by the general court at their session in 1769?

A. Their expectation that he would "give effectual orders for the removal of the troops from the town and harbour, during the session of the assembly."

Audacious, *a.* bold, impudent.

Usurpation *s.* forcible, unjust, unlawful seizure.

The governor answered that he had no power over his Majesty's ships in the port, or the troops in the town. But the house persisting in its complaints, and firmly declining to do business, while surrounded by an armed force, the governor adjourned it to Cambridge.

Q. What act of the governor denoted his continued attachment to his royal master?

A. On the 6 of July, he sent a message to the court, desiring funds to be provided for discharging the expenditures incurred by quartering his majesty's troops, and requiring provision for the further quartering of them at Boston and Castle Island.

Q. Did the assembly comply with his demands?

A. They did not.

So far from it, they passed resolves, among others, to this effect:—that the establishment of a standing army in this colony in a time of peace, is an invasion of natural rights. That sending an armed force into this colony under pretence of assisting the civil authority, is highly dangerous to the people, *unprecedented* and *unconstitutional*. And on the 12 of July, in reply to the governor's question, whether they would or would not provide for the troops, the house replied:—“As we cannot, consistently with our own honour or interest, much less with our duty to our constituents; so we never shall make any provision of funds for the purposes stated in your several messages.” On receiving this reply, the governor *prorogued* the court to the 10 of January, to meet at Boston. But he was recalled in August, and the management of public affairs left with Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson.

Q. When did the massacre, by the British soldiers, take place in Boston?

A. On the 5 of March, 1770.

Unprecedented, a. not justifiable by any example.

Unconstitutional, a. not according to the constitution.

Prorogue, a. to put off.

The inhabitants having continued to feel it an indignity to have soldiers quartered among them, mutual insults and injuries prepared the way for more serious difficulties. On the 5 of March, the soldiers while under arms, being pressed upon and insulted by the *populace*, dared to fire; one of them, who had received a blow, fired at the aggressor, and a single discharge from six others succeeded. Three of the inhabitants were killed, and five dangerously wounded. The town was instantly thrown into commotion. The drums beat to arms, and thousands of the inhabitants assembled in the adjacent streets. The next morning, the Lieut. Governor summoned a council, by whom a message was received from the town which had convened in full assembly, declaring their *unanimous* opinion, "that nothing could rationally be expected to restore the peace of the town, and prevent blood and carnage, but the removal of the troops." This was agreed to, and the tumult subsided. One of the wounded men died, and the four killed were buried in one vault with the highest marks of respect. Such an immense *concourse* attended the funeral, that they were obliged to go in ranks, six a-breast, and a long train of carriages closed the procession.

Q. What was done with Capt. Preston, the commander of the soldiers?

A. He was committed with them to jail, and all were afterward tried. The captain and six of the men were acquitted, and the other two were brought in guilty of manslaughter.

The result of the trial reflected great honour on John Adams and Josiah Quincy, who were the counsel for the prisoners, and also on the integrity of the jury.

Q. What was the next official act of Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson?

A. To postpone the assembly from January (to which it had been prorogued by Gov. Bernard) to the middle of March, then to meet at Cambridge.

Populace, s. the common people, the multitude.

Unanimous, a. being of one mind, agreeing in design or opinion.

Concourse, s. a multitude.

In his message to them at the latter place, he took no notice of the tragical event at Boston, but in a few days after, he sent a special message to the house, informing them of a trifling affair at Gloucester, in which a petty officer of the customs was said to have been abused, and called on them to afford assistance in bringing the agents to justice. The reply of the assembly indicated their deep sense of injury from their own *executive* government, as well as from the parent state. In their reply, they also express the hope that the military power would soon be removed from the province, until which time they had nothing to expect but that tyranny and confusion would prevail.

Q. What controversy occupied a great part of the session ?

A. A dispute concerning the removal of the general court.

The Lieut. Governor asserting his authority from the ministry, peremptorily refused to yield to their wishes to assemble at their usual place in Boston, and they were obliged to continue at Cambridge.

Q. What important bill passed in parliament in 1770 ?

A. The act repealing all duties on goods exported to the colonies, except the duty of three pence per pound on tea.

Q. Was this act satisfactory to the colonies ?

A. It was not.

As it was not merely the amount of the duties, but the principle of taxation to which the colonists were opposed, the duty on tea gave them great disquietude ; and an association was immediately formed not to drink any tea until the act imposing the duty, should be repealed.

Q. What manufactory was erected this year in Massachusetts ?

A. A bell foundry at Stoughton.

Q. What other remarkable event took place in 1770 ?

A. A great storm in October, which swelled the tide at Boston higher than had been known for nearly 50 years.

It filled the stores and cellars, and did much damage ; 50 or 60 sail of vessels were cast ashore at Plymouth and elsewhere, and many lives were lost.

Q. When was Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson appointed to the office of governor ?

A. In 1771.

Q. What circumstance in his conduct was considered by the people as a dangerous *innovation* ?

A. The refusal of his salary from the province, and receiving it out of the revenue chest, thus being made independent of the people.

At the session of the legislature in 1772, they passed resolutions expressing their dissatisfaction with this new regulation of the British government, by which the governor derived his support from the crown, calling it an "*infraction* of their charter." The governor replied to these resolutions in a laboured message, in which he attempted to *invalidate* the reasoning they contained, and assumed that the charter was a mere grant from the king, which he had a right at any time to alter or vacate, even without a charge of violation or non-performance on their part.

Q. What course was pursued by the inhabitants of Boston at this *crisis* ?

A. They first requested the governor to allow the general court to meet them, and, being denied, they held a town meeting in No-

Innovation, s. to change by the introduction of novelty.

Infraction, s. breach, violation.

Invalidate, v. to weaken, to deprive of force. [height.

Crisis, s. the point of time at which any affair comes to the

vember, at which was chosen a large committee of respectable citizens.

This committee drew up a report, which was printed, and 600 copies of it with an impressive letter were circulated through the towns and districts of the province.

Q. What was this committee called?

A. The Committee of Correspondence; and it was the basis of the subsequent union of the colonies.

Q. When was the tea destroyed at Boston?

A. In 1773.

Three ships laden with this article arrived in the harbour, and the inhabitants tried every measure to send them back, but without effect. The destruction of the tea was therefore the only alternative. Accordingly a number of armed men, disguised like Indians, on the evening of the 16 of December, boarded the ships, and threw their whole cargoes, consisting of 240 chests and 100 half chests of tea into the dock, without tumult, and without doing any damage to the vessels or any other effects.

Q. What transpired this year to increase the disaffection of the people towards Governor Hutchinson?

A. The discovery of certain letters written by him to persons in England, by which it appeared that he was altogether opposed to the interests of the colonists. The assembly thereupon voted to petition the king for a removal of Gov. Hutchinson and Lieut. Gov. Oliver forever from the government of the province.

Q. What other remarkable events happened in 1773?

A. A violent tornado was experienced in August, at Salisbury, Mass. and its vicinity,

which lasted about 3 minutes, and destroyed about 8 buildings in Salisbury and Amesbury.

Q. How did the intelligence of proceedings in Boston affect the British parliament?

A. It so enraged them, that they shut up the port of Boston, by passing an act called the Boston Port Bill.

By this act the port of Boston was legally *precluded* from the privilege of landing and discharging, or lading and shipping goods, wares, and merchandize. This act was followed by two others, equally unjust and oppressive. These three acts were considered, in America, as forming a complete system of tyranny.

Q. Who was appointed successor to Gov. Hutchinson, after the removal of the latter from office?

A. Gen. Gage, the commander-in-chief of the royal forces in North America. He arrived in Boston, May 13, 1774.

Q. When did the port bill go into operation?

A. On the 1 of June, 1774, which, in many of the principal towns in the colonies, was observed as a day of mourning.

Q. Did it distress the inhabitants of Boston?

A. It did exceedingly.

But, animated by the spirit of freedom, they endured their *privations* with inflexible fortitude, and their sufferings were soon *mitigated* by the sympathy, and relieved by the charity of the other colonists. Contributions were every where raised for their relief, corporate bodies, town meetings, and provincial conventions sent them letters and addresses, applauding their conduct, and exhorting them to perseverance.

Preclude, v. to shut out, or hinder.

Privations, s. removal or destruction of any thing.

Mitigate, v. to soften, to alleviate.

Q. What important resolve was passed in the general court in June, 1774 ?

A. A resolve proposing a general congress or meeting of committees from the several colonies.

Five delegates were accordingly chosen, and the speaker was directed to send information of this resolve to the other colonies, by whom it was gradually adopted.

CONVERSATION XVIII.

First continental congress.—Affairs in Massachusetts.—Streets first lighted in Boston.—Apprehension of hostilities—Preparations for defence.—Leslie's expedition —Lexington fight.—First provincial army.—Authority of Gov. Gage renounced.—Troops arrive from England.—Battle of Bunker-Hill.—Death of Dr. Warren.—Washington appointed chief general.—He arrives at Cambridge.—Disposition of British and American armies.—Armed vessels.—Departure of Gov. Gage.—Death of Josiah Quincy.

Q. When was assembled the first continental congress ?

A. On the 5 of September, 1774, at Philadelphia.

Q. Did the aspect of affairs in Massachusetts still continue inauspicious ?

A. It did. Soon after Gov. Gage's arrival, two regiments of foot, with a small detachment of artillery and some cannon, were landed at Boston and encamped on the common. These were gradually reinforced by others from Ireland, New-York, Halifax, and Quebec.

The jealousy of the inhabitants was thereby excited, and increased by the stationing of a British guard on Boston Neck, and by the perseverance of the British in repairing and manning the fortifications at the entrance of the town. On the 1 of September, Gov. Gage sent two companies and took possession of the powder in the *arsenal* at Charlestown, and withheld from the proprietors what was lodged in Boston.

At a meeting of delegates from the several towns in the county of Suffolk, it was resolved "that no obedience is due from the province to either or any part of the late acts of parliament; but that they should be rejected as the attempts of a wicked administration to enslave America." These resolves, the boldest that had been adopted, being forwarded to the continental congress, were sanctioned by that *august* body.

Q. What important change took place respecting the legislature of Massachusetts in 1774?

A. They assumed the name and character of a provincial congress.

Having been prevented by the governor from assembling as a legislature, they resolved themselves into a provincial congress, and adjourned to Concord. Mr. John Hancock was chosen president, and measures were adopted for the defence of the province.

Q. When were lamps first used in the streets of Boston?

A. In 1774.

The following publications issued from the press in Boston the same year:—Observations on the Boston Port Bill, &c. by Josiah Quincy; A summary View of the rights of British America; and the Royal American Magazine, the last periodical published there before the revolution.

Q. What information was communicated to the people, by the Massachusetts provincial congress in 1775?

Arsenal, s. a repository of things requisite to war.

August, a. great, grand.

A. That there were signs of approaching war.

That, from the large reinforcement of troops expected in the colony, from the tenor of intelligence from England and from the general appearance of things, they had reason to apprehend that the destruction of the colony was intended; and they urged the immediate necessity of military preparations, discipline, &c. They also passed resolutions for procuring and making fire-arms and bayonets. Those preparations were accordingly made, and provisions and military stores were collected and stored at different places.

Q. Who was sent by Gov. Gage to seize the military stores deposited at Salem?

A. Colonel Leslie, with a detachment of soldiers.

Having landed at Marblehead, they proceeded to Salem, and, not finding the stores, they passed on to the drawbridge leading to Danvers, where a large number of people were assembled, and on the opposite side of which, Col. Pickering had mustered 30 or 40 men, and drawn up the bridge. Leslie ordered them to let it down, but they peremptorily refused. He then determined to ferry over a few men in a gondola; but the people perceiving their design, sprang into the gondola, and *scuttled* it with their axes. There was danger of instant hostility, but it was prevented by the prudent interposition of Mr. Barnard, minister of Salem. Leslie at length pledged his honour, that if they would let the bridge down, he would march but a few rods over it, and return without doing any thing further. The line was marked, the bridge was let down, Leslie marched to the bounds prescribed, returned, and embarked for Boston.

Q. When did hostilities actually commence?

A. On the 19 of April, 1775, at Lexington.

The circumstances were as follows:—Gen. Gage, having purposed to destroy a quantity of military stores, which had been deposited at Concord, detached Lieut. Col. Smith and Major Pitcairn with 800 grenadiers and light infantry, who, at

Scuttle, v. to sink by cutting open the bottom.

11 o'clock in the evening of the 18, embarked in boats at the bottom of Boston Common, crossed Charles river, and landing at Phipps' farm in Cambridge, commenced a silent and expeditious march for Concord. Dr. Warren, having received notice of their design, sent messengers to Lexington, the day previous, who gave an alarm, which was rapidly spread by church bells, signal guns, and *rollies*. On the arrival of the British at Lexington, at 5 in the morning, almost 70 men, belonging to the minute company in that town, were found on the parade, under arms. Major Pitcairn, galloping up to them, cried out, "Disperse, disperse, you rebels; throw down your arms and disperse!" The sturdy *yeomanry* not instantly obeying, he advanced nearer, fired his pistol, flourished his sword, and ordered his soldiers to fire. A discharge of arms from the British troops with a *huzza*, immediately followed; several of the *provincials* fell, and the rest dispersed. The firing continued, and the *fugitives* stopped and returned the fire. Eight Americans were killed, and several wounded.

Q. Did the British troops succeed in their attempt to destroy the military stores at Concord?

A. They did.

The inhabitants drew up in order for defence, but observing the superior number of the British, retired to a little distance to wait for reinforcements. The troops then proceeded to the town, and destroyed the stores. The militia being reinforced, approached, and were fired upon by the regulars; a skirmish ensued, and the regulars were forced to retreat, with some loss.

Q. Were they pursued as they retreated towards Boston?

A. They were. All the people in the adjacent country were by this time in arms, and attacked the retreating troops in every direction.

Volley, s. the simultaneous discharge of several muskets.

Yeomanry, s. collective body of farmers.

Provincials, s. a term applied to the American soldiers to distinguish them from the British, who were called Regulars.

Fugitive, s. a runaway.

Some fired from behind stone walls, and other coverts, others pressed on their rear and harassed them until they reached Lexington. Here they were joined by Lord Percy, with a detachment of 900 men, and 2 pieces of cannon. Having halted an hour or two, they recommenced their march, but the attack of the provincials was renewed at the same time, and a galling fire kept up by them. The close firing from behind stone walls by good marksmen, put the regulars in no small confusion, yet they kept up a brisk fire upon the militia and minute men. A little after sunset they reached Bunker-Hill, where, exhausted with fatigue, they remained during the night under the protection of a man of war, and next morning returned to Boston.

Q. What was the number of killed and wounded in this excursion ?

A. Seventy-three of the regulars were killed, 184 wounded, and 26 made prisoners ; total 283. Of the provincials, 50 were killed, 34 wounded, and 4 missing ; total 88.

Q. What did the provincial congress do immediately after the Lexington battle ?

A. Being in session at the time, they sent an account of the battle to England, with depositions to prove that the British troops were the aggressors.

They also sent an address to the people of England professing their loyalty to the king, but expressing their determination "not tamely to submit to the tyranny of his evil ministry." They also say, "Appealing to heaven for the justice of our cause, we determine to die or be free."

Q. When and where was the first provincial army assembled ?

A. Soon after the battle of Lexington, near Boston ; consisting of 20,000 men, who formed an encampment from Roxbury to the river Mystic.

This army was increased by a large body of troops from Connecticut, under the command of the celebrated Col. Putman; and by these joint forces, the king's troops were closely blocked up in Boston.

Q. When did the provincial congress renounce the authority of Gov. Gage?

A. In May ensuing Lexington fight; and his jurisdiction from this time was confined within the limits of Boston.

Q. What distinguished generals arrived at Boston in the same month from England?

A. Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton, with a considerable reinforcement.

Q. What proclamation was issued by General Gage at that time?

A. Of pardon, in the king's name, to all persons "who shall forthwith lay down their arms," and become peaceable subjects, Samuel Adams and John Hancock excepted.

Q. When was the famous battle of Bunker-Hill?

A. June 17, 1775.

The movements of the British army having excited an apprehension that General Gage intended to penetrate into the country, it was recommended by the provincial congress, that measures should be taken for the defence of Dorchester neck, and to occupy Bunker-Hill. On the 16 of June, a detachment of 1000 American troops took possession of Breed's (since called Bunker) Hill, and laboured during the night with such diligence, that by the dawn of day they had thrown up a *redoubt* about 8 rods square. The British at daylight began a heavy firing from their ships, and from their fortifications at Copps' Hill, and an incessant shower of shot and bombs was poured upon the American works, yet but one man

Redoubt, s. a ridge or mound of earth, behind or within which soldiers are protected from musket or cannon shot.

was killed. About noon, 3,000 troops, the flower of the British army, were sent to dislodge them from their post. The roofs and steeples of Boston were crowded with British troops and citizens, to witness the doubtful conflict. The American army and the country people thronged the surrounding hills. Charlestown was now set on fire by order of the British commander, and 400 houses, including the meeting-house with its towering steeple, were soon in a blaze. The slow approach of the British gave time for General Putnam to address his men, whom he charged to be cool, and reserve their fire, "until they could see the whites of their eyes." The order was obeyed, and on the near approach of their enemies, they began such a furious discharge of small arms, that the royal troops retreated with precipitation. A second time they were driven back with great confusion. They then redoubled their efforts, and General Clinton arriving at this critical moment, united his exertions with those of the other officers, and they succeeded in renewing the attack. The powder of the Americans beginning to fail, they were at length compelled to abandon their post. Fifteen hundred Americans were engaged in this action, and their loss amounted to 145 killed and missing, and 305 wounded. The royal army lost 1054, of whom 226 were killed, including 19 officers; and 828 wounded, including 70 officers.

Col. Prescott of Massachusetts commanded the Americans within the redoubt.

Q. What distinguished officer, on the American side, was among the slain?

A. The accomplished Dr. Joseph Warren, a general in the army, who fought that day as a volunteer. A man whose memory will be endeared to his countrymen, and to the worthy in every part and age of the world, so long as virtue and valour shall be esteemed among mankind.

Q. Who was appointed by the continental congress, commander-in-chief of the American army?

A. GEORGE WASHINGTON, a native of Virginia, whose subsequent illustrious charac-

ter and services gained for him the appellation of Father of his country.

Q. When did he arrive at Cambridge to take the command of the forces?

A. On the 2 of July, 1775, and was joyfully received.

Q. What was the state of the government in Massachusetts at this time?

A. Pursuant to the advice of the continental congress, the people had chosen representatives, who elected a council, and the two branches proceeded to legislation.

Q. How were the British and American armies disposed after the arrival of Washington?

A. The main body of the British was entrenched on Bunker-Hill; the other division occupied Boston Neck. The American army lay on both sides of Charles river.

Its right occupied the high ground about Roxbury, whence it extended towards Dorchester, and its left was covered by Mystic river, a space of 12 miles. Winter, Prospect, Ploughed and Cobble hills, were each occupied by the American troops.

Q. When were the first armed vessels fitted out by Massachusetts?

A. In 1775, and in the same year a law was passed to encourage a naval armament.

Q. Did the armed vessels succeed in making any captures?

A. They did.

Capt. Manly of Marblehead, who was early out, took an ordnance brig, containing a large mortar, several pieces of cannon, a large quantity of small arms and ammunition; with all kinds of tools, utensils, and machines necessary for camps and artillery; and also 3 ships laden with various stores for the British army.

Q. What other notable events occurred this year?

A. The departure of Gov. Gage for England, and the death of Josiah Quincy.

Mr. Quincy was an estimable man and inflexible patriot, and was educated at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1763. He was son of Josiah Quincy, merchant of Boston, who having acquired a handsome fortune, retired to the family seat at Braintree. Josiah Quincy, jr., was sent to England to promote the interests of America in 1774; but his health failed, and on his return homeward, he died on the 20 of April, 1775, within sight of that beloved country which he was not permitted to reach. "He expired, not as afterwards did his friend and copatriot, Warren, on a field ever memorable and ever glorious,—but in solitude, amidst suffering, without associate, without witness; yet breathing forth a dying wish for his country, desiring to live only to perform for her a last and signal service." Memoirs of him have been published.

Q. What memorable observation was made, early in 1775, by Lord Chatham, in the British parliament?

A. After having enlarged upon the ruinous events, which were coming upon the nation in consequence of the present dispute, and the arbitrary measures of the ministry, and observing that his majesty would be undone, if those measures were persisted in, he said, "His majesty may indeed wear his crown, but, the American jewel out of it, it will not be worth the wearing. The very first drop of blood will

make a wound, that years, perhaps ages, will not heal."

CONVERSATION XIX.

Declaration of Independence.—British Troops evacuate Boston.—Vote of Thanks to Gen. Washington.—National Fast.—Capture of Col. Baum.—Capture of Col. Burgoyne.—Aid from France.—Surrender of Cornwallis.—Constitution of Massachusetts.—First Governor.—Dark Day.—Peace.—Definitive Treaty.—Character of James Otis.—Instrumental Music introduced into N. E. Churches.—Shays' Rebellion.—Mint.—Charles River Bridge.—Dispute Settled.—Events in '87.—Cannon.—Beacon-Hill Monument.

Q. What great event began a new *era* in American history?

A. The declaration of Independence, by the continental congress, on the 4 of July, 1776.

It was set forth in a written *manifesto* drawn up by Thomas Jefferson, who was at the head of the committee, which had been appointed for that purpose.*

Q. What were the concluding words of this important state paper?

A. "And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to

Era, s. time from a particular date, or epoch.

Manifesto, s. public protestation, declaration in form.

* This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston.

each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour."

Q. When and by whom were the British compelled to evacuate Boston?

A. In the spring of 1776, by the provincials, under the command of Gen. Washington.

The Americans having succeeded in diverting the attention of the British garrison, gained possession of Dorchester heights in the evening of the 4 of March, 1776, and 1200 men immediately commenced erecting breast-works to shield them from the enemy. The ground was extremely hard, but the night was mild, and, by labouring with great diligence, at break of day they presented lines of defence which astonished the British garrison, to whom nothing remained but to abandon the town, or dislodge the provincials. The latter was attempted, but a tremendous storm at night hindered the execution of their design, and it was agreed in a council of war next morning, to evacuate the town as soon as possible. The Americans proceeded in strengthening and extending their works, and on the morning of the 17 of March, it was judged by the British that delay was no longer safe, and by 10 o'clock, A. M. the king's troops, with those Americans, (then called Tories,) who were attached to the royal cause, were all under sail. General Washington then marched triumphantly into Boston, where he was received as a deliverer. He soon after fixed his head quarters at New-York, where the greater part of the troops *rendezvoused*. A few were left in Massachusetts.

Q. What resolve was passed in congress on the 25 of the same month?

A. That thanks be presented to General Washington, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their wise and spirited conduct in the siege and acquisition of Boston: and that a gold medal be struck in commem-

oration of the event, and presented to his excellency.

Q. What was recommended by congress at this time?

A. A national fast:

"Publicly to acknowledge the overruling providence of God, to confess and deplore our offences against him, and supplicate his interposition for averting the threatened danger, and prospering our strenuous efforts in the cause of freedom, virtue, and prosperity." The 17 of May was observed accordingly.

Q. What event, in the language of President Jefferson, was the "first link in the chain of successes that issued in the surrender of Saratoga," and the capture of Burgoyne?

A. The capture of Colonel Baum, near Bennington, Vermont, on the 16 of August, 1777, by General John Stark, with 33 officers and more than 700 privates taken, besides 226 left dead on the field.

Q. When was the capture of Burgoyne?

A. On the 17 of October, when the royal army under this general, consisting of more than 9000, surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

Q. What foreign aid did the United States receive in 1778?

A. That of France, which formed an alliance with the United States, sent hither a minister *plenipotentiary*, and received one

Plenipotentiary, s. invested with full power.

from this country, and contributed land and naval forces for their assistance.

Q. When was the constitution of Massachusetts framed and adopted ?

A. In 1780.

Q. Who was the first governor under the new constitution ?

A. John Hancock, the inflexible patriot who had been proscribed by the British government.

Q. What day in the year 1780 has ever since been referred to as the Dark Day ?

A. The 19 of May.

The darkness commenced between the hours of 10 and 11, A. M., and continued until the middle of the next night. The wind was in the South-west, and the darkness appeared to come in with clouds in that direction. It extended from Falmouth, (Maine,) and was greatest in Essex county, Massachusetts, in the lower part of New-Hampshire and in Maine. "Candles were lighted up in the houses, birds sung their evening songs and disappeared; the cocks crowed as at break of day, and every thing wore the appearance and the gloom of night."

Q. When did Lord Cornwallis surrender his army ?

A. On the 19 of October, 1781.

Q. What was the number of prisoners surrendered ?

A. About 7,000, including rank and file.

Q. How large was the allied army, to which that of Cornwallis surrendered ?

A. It has been estimated at 16,000 men, of whom 7,000 were French, 5,500 continental troops, and 3,500 militia.

Q. Was the surrender of this army considered as deciding the contest between Great-Britain and America ?

A. It was.

Though several hostile movements continued to be made by the remaining British forces for some months, yet no additional army was sent to invade the country.

Q. What was the number of troops furnished by Massachusetts in the revolutionary war ?

A. Eighty-three thousand one hundred and eighty-two ; nearly one-third of the troops employed in the war.

Q. When was the joyful news of peace proclaimed in America ?

A. In 1783 ; being officially announced to the army on the 19 of April, precisely 8 years from the day of the first effusion of blood at Lexington.

Q. When and where was the definitive treaty of peace concluded, and by whom, on the part of America, was it signed ?

A. On the 3 of September, 1783, at Paris, by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay.

Q. What distinguished patriot died in Massachusetts this year ?

A. James Otis ; of whom President Adams remarked, that he laid the foundation of the American revolution, "with an energy, and with those masterly abilities, which no other

man possessed." He was highly distinguished for genius, eloquence, and learning.

No American, perhaps, had more extensive information. Besides his legal knowledge, he was a complete master of classical literature. He published *Rudiments of Latin Prosody*, with a dissertation on letters, and the power of harmony in poetic and prosaic composition, 12mo., 1760; which has been considered a most clear and able treatise on the subject. *Vindication of the conduct of the house of representatives*, 1762; rights of the British colonies asserted, 1764; considerations on behalf of the colonies, 1765. His powerful mind was laid in ruins in September, 1769, in consequence of wounds received in an assault from some officers belonging to the British party, with whom he had been engaged in dispute. He was finally killed at Andover, on the 25 of May 1783, by a stroke of lightning, at about the age of 60 years.

Q. When was instrumental music first introduced into Congregational churches in New-England?

A. In 1785, an organ being at that time set up in the First church in Boston.

Q. By what was the year 1786 rendered memorable?

A. An *insurrection* in Massachusetts, headed by Daniel Shays.

Q. What were the immediate causes of the *insurgency*?

A. Heavy taxes, necessarily imposed at the time.

Q. Was it quelled without capital punishment?

Insurrection, ¹s. a seditious rising.

Insurgency, ²s.

Insurgents, ³s. persons who rise in a seditious or rebellious manner.

A. It was, though so great was the disturbance, occasioned by the insurgents, that it was judged necessary to call out a body of 4000 troops, by whom the insurgents were surprised and discomfited, and fled with great precipitation.

One hundred and fifty were made prisoners, and the principal officers sought refuge in the neighbouring states. They were finally pardoned on certain conditions.

Q. When was the second mint established in Massachusetts?

A. In 1786, for the coinage of gold, silver, and copper. Charlestown bridge was opened for passengers the same year.

Q. When was the dispute between New-York and Massachusetts respecting certain lands, brought to an amicable conclusion?

A. In 1787.

Q. What other events are worthy of notice in 1787?

A. The publication of Adams's Defence of American Constitutions; a fire in Boston, south part, which consumed 100 houses; and the death of Thomas Gage, the last governor of Massachusetts who was appointed by the crown.

Q. To whom belonged the four first cannon used in the revolutionary war?

A. Two of them belonged to a number of citizens in Boston, and two to the government of Massachusetts. These constituted the

whole train of artillery, possessed by the colonies at the commencement of the war.

In the year 1788, historical *inscriptions* were placed on them by order of congress.

Q. What important political event distinguished the year 1788 in Massachusetts?

A. The adoption of the federal constitution.

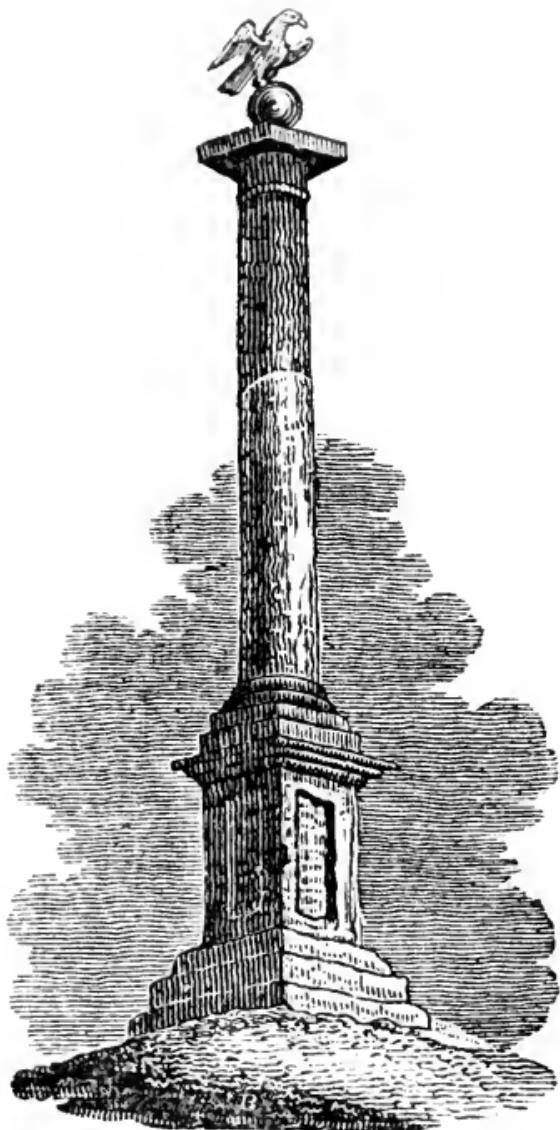
The convention for this purpose in Massachusetts met in January, and after several weeks discussion adopted the constitution at the beginning of February, on which occasion the citizens of Boston formed a numerous procession, composed of mechanics, with their respective badges, who were joined by the farmers from the neighbourhood with appropriate implements of husbandry. To add to the novelty of the scene, a small ship with mounted cannon, manned by seamen, was drawn by horses in the procession, and fired salutes.

The dates of the most important events of the revolutionary war were soon after inscribed on a monument erected on Beacon-Hill. This was "a plain column of the Doric order, raised on its proper pedestal, substantially built of brick and stone." The height was about 60 feet. Upon the erection of the new State-house, the monument was taken down, and its *site* is now occupied by buildings and a street. The following was the inscription on the south side:—"To commemorate that train of events which led to the American revolution, and finally secured liberty and independence to the United States, this column is erected by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Boston." On the west and north sides of the column, the remarkable occurrences of the war were chronologically recorded; and on the east side,—"Americans, while from this eminence, scenes of luxuriant fertility, of flourishing commerce, and the abodes of social happiness meet your view, forget not those, who by their exertions have secured to you these blessings."

Inscription, s. something written or engraved.

Site, s. local position, situation.

BEACON-HILL MONUMENT.



CONVERSATION XX.

Federal Government.—First President.—Washington visits New-England.—Encouragement of learning.—Influenza.—Biography of Franklin and Bowdoin.—First American edition of the Bible. Biography of Gov. Hancock.—Fire in Boston.—National Thanksgiving.—First Methodist Church in Boston.—Events of '97—Municipal Court of Boston.—Vaccination.—Merino sheep.—Death and Character of Samuel Adams.—State Prison.—Stoughton Hall.—Great Solar Eclipse.

Q. When did the Federal Government go into full operation ?

A. On the 30 of April, 1789, when George Washington was *inaugurated* president, and John Adams vice-president of the United States.

Q. When did President Washington visit Massachusetts ?

A. In October, same year, and was received by the people with the most *unequivocal* tokens of respect and affection.

Q. What was particularly recommended by Governor Hancock in his message this year to the legislature ?

A. The encouragement of learning, as necessary to the support of a free government.

Q. What law was passed accordingly ?

Inaugurate, v. to invest with office, or to induct into office.

Unequivocal, a. certain, undoubted.

A. A law requesting all towns with 200 families to maintain a grammar school, agreeably to former usage.

All towns with this number and upwards, were required to employ as instructers, those who had been educated at some college, and were able to teach the Latin and Greek languages.

Q. What disease prevailed extensively in America in 1789 ?

A. The influenza.

Q. What distinguished men died in 1790 ?

A. Benjamin Franklin, and James Bowdoin, governor of Massachusetts.

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston, Jan. 17, 1706. His advantages for school education were few. At the age of 12 years, he was bound as an apprentice to his brother, who was a printer, and in this employment he made great proficiency. His talents were early developed, and he diligently employed his leisure hours in improving his mind by reading, thus laying the foundation of his future eminence. About the year 1724, he went to Philadelphia, and from thence to London, where he resided as a journeyman printer two years; practising such economy as to save the greater part of his wages. In 1727, he was established in business as a printer and conductor of a newspaper in Philadelphia, and was distinguished for his efforts in the cause of literature and science, and in the promotion of the general good.

After having been eminently useful in a variety of public offices in the service of his country, both here and in Europe, he was sent as ambassador to France in 1776, and had much influence in forming the treaty of alliance and commerce, from which such advantages were derived to America in the revolutionary struggle. He was also one of those who signed, the definitive treaty between Great-Britain and the United States, in 1783. His distinguished attainments in science and literature, gained for him the reputation of a scholar and philosopher, as did the wisdom of his political conduct the fame of a great statesman, and his unwearied exertions in the cause of benevolence, the character of a philanthropist. He died in

Philadelphia, on the 17 of April, 1790, in the 85 year of his age ; and so wonderfully did he retain his mental faculties, that it was said of him near the close of life, " he was an ornament to human nature." A collection of his works in Philosophy, polities, and morals, with a memoir of him, in 3 vols. 8vo., was published in London, in 1806.

Governor Bowdoin was born in Boston, August 18, 1727, and graduated at Harvard college in 1745. In '53, he was chosen representative from Boston to the general court, where he was a conspicuous member until 1756, when he was chosen into the council. Here he was eminently useful, but was negatived by Governor Bernard in 1769, and again elected representative. In 1775, he was president of the council, and continued in that office most of the time until the adoption of the State Constitution, of which he contributed much to the formation. In 1785 he was chosen governor, and was re-elected the following year. It was during his administration, and owing principally to his energy and perseverance, that the dangerous insurrection of Shays was quelled. He was a learned man, a constant and generous friend of literature, was charitable to the poor, lived a religious life, and died a peaceful and happy death, Nov. 6, 1790, in the 64 year of his age.

Q. When were the first folio and the first quarto editions of the bible published in the United States ?

A. In 1791, by Isaiah Thomas ; printed at his press in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Q. Who was the successor of Gov. Bowdoin.

A. John Hancock, who had been the first governor under the new constitution.

Q. How long did he continue in office as Gov. Bowdoin's successor ?

A. From the year 1787, when he was elected to office, until October 8, 1793, the day of his decease, being 56 years of age.

He was the son of Rev. Mr. Hancock of Braintree, and was born about the year 1737. On the death of his uncle

Thomas Hancock, he received a very considerable fortune, and became an eminent merchant. He was president of the Provincial Congress in 1774; and, in 1775, was with Samuel Adams exempted in Gov. Gage's proclamation of pardon, as their offences were therein declared to be "of too *flagitious* a nature, to admit of any other consideration than that of *condign* punishment." He was at this time a member of the continental congress, and in May, the same year, was chosen president of that body, in which capacity, in the year 1776, he signed the declaration of independence. In consequence of ill health, he took leave of congress in 1777, and received their thanks for his attention and impartiality in discharging the duties of his office. On the adoption of the present constitution of Massachusetts, he was chosen the first governor, and was annually re-elected until 1785, when he resigned. His administration was very popular. Though not favoured with extraordinary powers of mind, nor remarkable for his personal attachment to literature and science, he was easy in his address, polished in his manners, affable and liberal, could speak with ease and propriety on every subject, and as president of congress, he exhibited a dignity, impartiality, quickness of perception, and constant attention to business, which secured him respect. In private life he was charitable and generous, and devoted much of his large property to useful and benevolent purposes. The poor shared liberally in his bounty, and he was a generous benefactor of Harvard college.

Q. What remarkable event occurred in Boston in 1794?

A. A destructive fire, which broke out near Milk-street, July 30, and consumed 7 rope-walks, and 43 dwelling-houses. Ninety-six buildings in all were consumed, and the amount of losses was estimated at nearly \$200,000.

Q. How was the 19 of February, 1795, observed, agreeably to a proclamation of President Washington?

Flagitious, *a.* wicked, atrocious.

Condign, *a.* deserved, merited.

A. As a day of national thanksgiving.

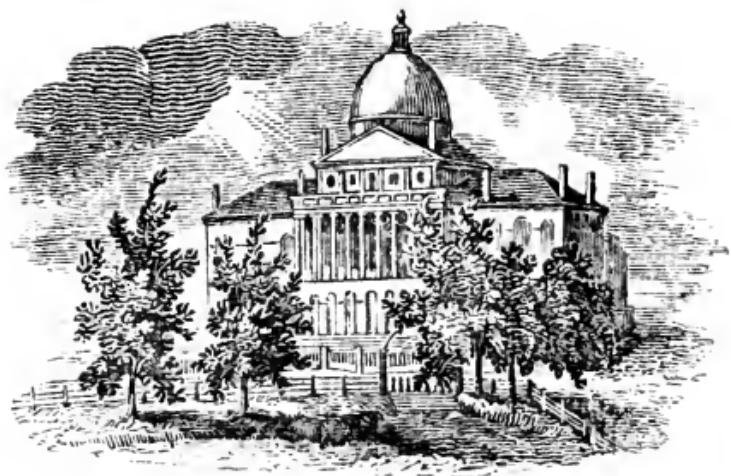
Q. When was the first Methodist church opened in Boston?

A. In 1796, by a Methodist missionary.

Q. What were some of the events of the year 1797 in Massachusetts?

A. The launching of the frigate Constitution, a 44-gun ship, at Boston; the alteration of the name of Castle William to Fort Independence; the appearance of the yellow fever for the first time in Boston; and the first occupation of the new State-house.

STATE HOUSE IN BOSTON.



Q. When and for what purpose was a monument erected at Lexington?

A. In 1799, by the inhabitants of Lexington, under the patronage and at the expense of the legislature of Massachusetts, to the mem-

ory of their fellow-citizens, " who fell, on this field, the first victims to the sword of British tyranny and oppression."

MONUMENT AT LEXINGTON.



Q. What of the year 1800 ?

A. The establishment of the municipal court at Boston, and the introduction of *vaccination* into New-England, by Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse of Cambridge.

Q. When and by whom were merino sheep first introduced into New-England ?

A. In 1802, by David Humphreys, minister to Spain.

For this patriotic act, the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture presented him with a gold medal.

Q. What distinguished citizen of Massachusetts died in 1803 ?

A. Samuel Adams, the firm and decided patriot, who was selected as an object of vengeance by the British government.

He was born in Boston, September 27, 1722, and graduated at Harvard college in 1740. In 1776, he was one of the delegates who signed the declaration of independence. On the adoption of the constitution of Massachusetts, he was chosen a member of the senate, of which he was elected president. In 1789, he was chosen lieut. governor of the state, and was continued in that office until 1794, when he was elected governor as successor to John Hancock, and was annually replaced in the chair of state until 1797, when he retired from public life. Mr. Adams was a man of incorruptible integrity, of christian principles and profession, and of exemplary piety. Though his countenance was majestic, and his manners dignified, he was possessed of a *sua*ri*ty* of temper, which conciliated the affection of his acquaintance. He faithfully discharged the duties of social life, and died on the 2 of October, 1803, in the 82 year of his age.

Q. When was the State-prison built at Charlestown ?

Vaccination, s. inoculation for the kine-pox.

*Sua*ri*ty*, s. sweetness.

A. In 1805.

Stoughton Hall was also erected for Harvard university the same year ; the former edifice of that name having fallen into decay.

Q. For what was the year 1806 remarkable ?

A. For a solar eclipse on the 16 of June, by which the sun, near mid-day, was totally obscured for several minutes.

The scene was at once beautiful and sublime. "The sky was unusually serene ; not a leaf was in motion. Just before the greatest darkness, all nature seemed verging to a state of repose. The animals hastened to their *nocturnal* retreats. The birds sang their evening lays." The stars were some time visible. The return of light was *instantaneous*, but the full blaze of the sun was gradual.

CONVERSATION XXI.

Interdict.—Attack on the Chesapeake.—**Embargo.**—Theological Seminary at Andover.—**Embargo repealed.**—Catholic bishop at Boston.—Reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake.—Second embargo.—War declared.—Gov. Strong.—First missionaries.—Peace.—North-American Review.—Boat navigation.—Seamen's meeting.—Sandwich Island missionaries.

Q. What event in 1807 induced President Jefferson to *interdict* the harbours and waters

Nocturnal, *a.* nightly.

Instantaneous, *a.* done in an instant.

Interdict, *v.* to prohibit, to forbid.

of the United States to all armed British vessels, and forbid all intercourse with them ?

A. An attack on the American frigate Chesapeake, by the British ship of war Leopard, in consequence of the refusal of Commodore Barron of the Chesapeake to have his vessel searched for British deserters.

A firing was commenced by the Leopard, by which 3 were killed and 18 wounded on board the Chesapeake. The latter being unprepared for action, at length surrendered to the commander of the Leopard, who took possession of the Chesapeake, mustered her crew, and, carrying off four of the men, abandoned the ship, which was much injured by the attack.

Q. To what was this outrage a *prelude* ?

A. To a series of difficulties, which finally led to open war between the two countries. On the 22 of December, ensuing this outrage, a general *embargo* was laid by the American government.

Q. What were the effects of this interruption of commerce upon the people of Massachusetts ?

A. Exceedingly distressing to all classes of the community, more especially in the seaport towns.

Q. When was the Theological Seminary opened at Andover ?

A. In 1808.

Phebe Phillips, widow of Lieut. Gov. Samuel Phillips of Andover, and their son, John Phillips; Samuel Abbot of Andover; Moses Brown and William Bartlett of Newburyport;

and John Norris of Salem, were the principal benefactors of the institution.

Q. When was the *embargo repealed*?

A. On the 1 of March, 1809.

Q. Who succeeded Thomas Jefferson as president of the United States?

A. James Madison, in March, 1809.

Q. Who was the first Roman Catholic bishop in Boston, and when was he *consecrated*?

A. The Rev. John Cheverus, a worthy prelate, consecrated in 1810, by Archbishop Carroll.

Q. Was reparation ever made by the British for the attack on the Chesapeake?

A. It was, in 1811.

The men who were forcibly taken from the frigate were then restored. But as hostilities were evidently approaching, a force of 25,000 men was raised by the American government, and preparations for defence were made throughout the country.

Q. When was the second embargo laid by the president, and how long did it continue?

A. On the 3 of April, 1812, for 90 days.

Q. When was war proclaimed by President Madison?

A. On the 18 of June, 1812.

Q. What were some of the principal events during the war?

A. The surrender to the British of 2,000 men by General Hull; the battle of Fort George; Commodore Perry's victory on lake

Embargo, s. a prohibition to pass; a stop put to trade.

Repeal, v. to revoke, to reverse.

Consecrate, v. to dedicate to sacred purposes.

Erie ; battle of Williamsburg in Upper Canada ; the burning of Newark and Buffalo ; the battle of Chippewa ; capture of the city of Washington, and the burning of the capitol ; capture of a British squadron on lake Champlain by Capt. Macdonough ; and the battle of New Orleans.

Q. How was Boston defended, when threatened by the British ?

A. By the state militia, a part of whom were stationed at the forts in Boston harbour, and a part at South Boston.

Q. Who was governor of Massachusetts during the war ?

A. Caleb Strong.

Q. When were the first missionaries ordained under the patronage of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions ?

A. In 1812, when 5 missionaries were ordained at Salem, with a view of preaching the gospel in Asia.

Q. When was the treaty of peace between England and America ratified by the president ?

A. On the 17 of February, 1815.

Q. How long had the war continued ?

A. Two years and eight months.

Q. What periodical work was commenced at Boston in the year 1815 ?

A. The North-American Review.

Q. When was boat navigation commenc-

ed between Boston and Concord, N. H. by way of the canals on the Merrimack ?

A. In June, 1815.

Q. When was the Seamen's meeting opened in Boston ?

A. In 1818, by Rev. Dr. Jenks, on Central-wharf.

Q. What edifice was erected at Worcester, in 1819, and at whose expense ?

A. A building for the library and cabinet of the American Antiquarian Society, at the expense of Isaiah Thomas, Esq. the first president of the society.

Q. What missionaries embarked from Boston this year ?

A. The first who were sent to the Sandwich Islands, and also the first to Western Asia.

CONVERSATION XXII.

Separation of Maine from Massachusetts.—Governor.—Plymouth anniversary.—City of Boston incorporated.—First mayor.—President Adams's donations.—John M'Lean's legacy to the Massachusetts General Hospital.—Josiah Quincy elected mayor.—Visit of Lafayette.—Anniversary of Bunker-Hill battle.—Do. of Concord battle.—Gov. Brooks.—Gov. Eustis.—Events in 1826.

Q. When was Maine separated from Massachusetts, and formed into a distinct state ?

A. In 1820 ; on which occasion a conven-

tion met in Boston to revise the constitution of the state.

Q. Who was governor of Massachusetts at the time of the separation?

A. John Brooks, who succeeded Governor Strong in 1816, and remained in office until 1823.

Q. What were some of the most noticeable events during the last years of his administration?

A. The celebration of the 200 anniversary of the Landing of the Fathers at Plymouth; the incorporation of the city of Boston; and the donation of lands, &c. by President Adams, to Quincy, his native town.

Q. By whom was the anniversary celebrated?

A. By the Pilgrim Society, joined by the Massachusetts Historical, and the American Antiquarian Societies, and attended by a vast concourse of people.

A "Discourse in Commemoration of the First Settlement of New-England" was delivered in the Old Church, by the Hon. Daniel Webster, with thrilling effect. The day, the occasion, the hallowed place, the surrounding objects, the grave-yard, every thing, conspired to give it a deep and indelible impression."

Q. When was the city of Boston incorporated?

A. In 1822.

Q. Who was the first Mayor?

A. The Hon. John Phillips.

On the 1 day of May, the commencement of the municipal year, the ceremonies of inducting the mayor and other officers were attended at Faneuil-Hall.

Q. What were the donations of the former President, John Adams, to his native town?

A. Nearly 200 acres of land, the whole proceeds of which to be applied to religious and literary purposes from generation to generation; also his whole library, consisting of many highly valuable books, in various languages.

Q. By whom was a valuable legacy bequeathed to the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1823?

A. By John M'Lean, of Boston, who at his decease left \$100,000 in aid of that eminently useful institution.*

Q. Who succeeded Mr. Phillips in the *mayorality* of Boston?

A. The Hon. Josiah Quincy, son of the revolutionary patriot of that name.

Q. What distinguished personage visited Boston in the year 1824, the first year of Mr. Quincy's election to the office of mayor?

A. General Lafayette, the French nobleman who left his country and engaged in the cause of American freedom in 1776, and ren-

Mayoralty, s. the office of mayor.

* A legacy of \$20,000 has this year [1830] been left to the Massachusetts General Hospital, from the estate of the late Francis Lee, of Boston; and \$1,000 by Mr. Joseph Belknap.

dered many important services to the young nation in its struggle for independence, at a time when such services were peculiarly valuable.

The manner of his reception by the same nation, after the lapse of nearly half a century, when it had become free and happy in its institutions, great in power, resources, and numbers, and extensive in territory, is a sufficient proof that at least one republic has not been ungrateful.

Q. How was he received in Boston?

A. As in every other place which he visited in America, with the liveliest demonstrations of joy, respect, and affection.

He was welcomed at the town line, by the city magistrates, and a procession was formed which moved through several streets and entered the common at the south end of the mall, and there it passed between two lines formed by the children of both sexes belonging to the public schools, and proceeded to the State House, where the General was welcomed in the name of the State, by Gov. Eustis. "The appearance of the entire of this truly grand procession, was august and imposing. As it passed, *Lafayette!* *Lafayette!* sprang from the voice of multitudes that rolled on and on, like wave after wave of the ocean. *Lafayette* beat in every heart, glowed on every cheek, glistened in every swimming eye; every tongue vibrated **LAFAYETTE**. The whole city and country appeared to have arrayed themselves in all their glory, beauty, and strength, at once to witness and adorn the majesty of the spectacle."

Q. Who was elected president of the United States in 1825?

A. John Quincy Adams, son of John Adams, who succeeded President Washington in 1797.

Q. What anniversaries were celebrated this year in Massachusetts?

A. The fiftieth anniversary of the battles of Concord and Bunker-Hill ; the former on the 19 of April, and the latter on the 17 of June.

Q. Where was the anniversary of the Concord battle celebrated ?

A. On the spot where the battle was fought.

Nearly 60 of those who bore arms that day were present. The corner stone of a monument was laid, prayers were offered in the church, and an eloquent and interesting oration was pronounced by professor Everett.

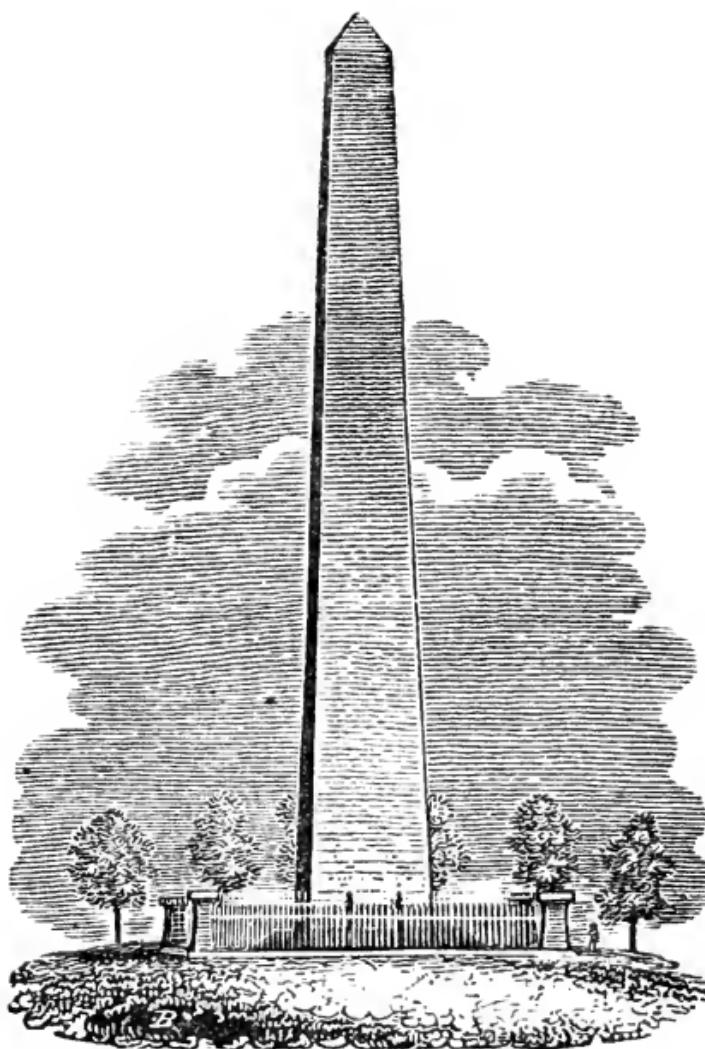
Q. Was the anniversary of the battle of Bunker-Hill also celebrated on the battle-ground ?

A. It was, and the venerable Lafayette, being present on the occasion, assisted in laying the corner-stone of the Monument, about to be erected on the spot.

After which ceremony, the assembled multitude, among whom were many of the veterans of the revolution, who had come on this interesting occasion to revive their remembrances of that trying period, and to take a last look of the esteemed Lafayette, having occupied seats erected on the North-eastern side of the hill in the form of an *amphitheatre*, listened to an address delivered by the Hon. Daniel Webster. The enthusiasm excited by the intrinsic character of the oration was heightened by the presence of the "nation's guest" and the nation's benefactor, and the hoary-headed veterans who shared with him the dangers and the glories of the revolutionary contest. At the close of the exercises, invited guests, and others to the number of between 4 and 5,000 persons, dined under an awning at tables set on the summit of Bunker Hill. The address by Mr. Webster, "already bears an established character in the classical literature of our country."

Amphitheatre, s. a building having rows of seats one above another.

BUNKER-HILL OBELISK.



The obelisk, according to the plan of a building committee of the Bunker-Hill Monument Association, is to have a base of 30 feet diameter, and 10 at the top, with a height of 220 feet. A hollow cone will rise from the centre, around which, a flight of winding stairs is to ascend to the very summit. The walls are to be constructed of 77 courses of stone, of 2 feet 8 inches in thickness, and each block weighing probably from 3 to 5 tons. Seven feet will be the diameter of the base of the cone, and 4 at its apex. Several courses of stone are laid.

Q. What distinguished men died in Massachusetts in the year 1825?

A. Governor John Brooks, aged 72; and his successor in office, Governor William Eustis, also aged 72.

John Brooks, M.D. LL.D., was born at Medford, in 1752. After finishing a course of medical studies, he commenced practice in the town of Reading, and was chosen commander of the company of minute men raised in that town, at the approach of the revolution. On the news of the expedition of the British to Concord and Lexington, he instantly marched his company to Concord, and contributed much to the *panic* with which the troops retreated to their quarters in Boston. He now devoted himself to the cause of his country and the profession of arms, and was distinguished during the war of the revolution for his courage and discipline, especially at the capture of Burgoyne, when he was colonel, and at the battle of Monmouth, when he was acting adjutant-general. He uniformly had the confidence of general Washington. At the close of the war, he resumed his profession, and sustained the character of "the conscientious, the skilful, and the benevolent physician;" a character far more desirable than that of the highest proficient in military science. He was a delegate in the State Convention for the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and was one of its most zealous advocates. He was successively elected to the senate and executive council of the state; and on the retirement of Governor Strong from office in 1816, was elected his successor. After having been continued in this office for seven successive years, he retired to private life, followed by the love and blessings of a grateful people. He died at his residence in Medford.

William Eustis, M. D. M. M. S. S. and LL. D., was born at Boston, in 1753, and graduated at Harvard college in 1772. At the commencement of the revolution, he was a student in medicine with Dr. Joseph Warren, on whose recommendation he was early appointed surgeon of the regiment of artillery then at Cambridge. "In all the duties pertaining to his office, Dr. Eustis was faithful, humane, and indefatigable." At the termination of the war, he began his professional practice at Boston. He was two years a member of Gov.

Sullivan's council, and in 1800 was elected member of congress. In 1809, he was appointed Secretary of War, but soon retired from that department. In 1815, he was appointed ambassador to Holland; and in 1821, was chosen member of congress. He succeeded Gov. Brooks in the chair of state, under circumstances peculiarly auspicious to a happy administration, and died in February, 1825, while in attendance at the General Court.

Q. What were some of the occurrences and public improvements in Massachusetts in the year 1826?

A. The establishment of the boundary line between Connecticut and Massachusetts, east of Connecticut river; the opening of the Quincy rail-road; and the completion of the New Faneuil-hall Market.

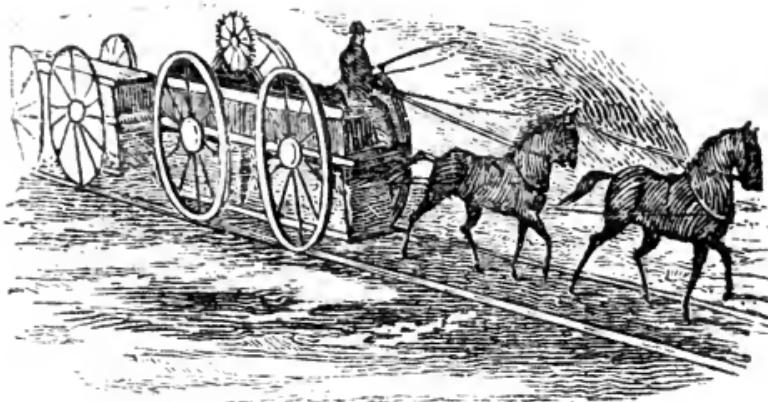
"This building is 536½ feet in length, about 50 feet wide, and two stories high; and is probably "one of the boldest, most useful, and most splendid public improvements that have recently taken place in the Eastern States." Divinity Hall for the Theological School at Cambridge, was this year finished and dedicated.

The Quincy rail-road was constructed for the *transportation* of heavy granite stone for building purposes, more especially for the erection of the Bunker-Hill monument. This rail-road is said to have been the first experiment of the kind in America, and is in length about 3 miles from the most distant of the two *quarries* to the navigable waters of Neponset river, which empties into Boston bay about 3 miles south-easterly of the city. One horse on the railway draws a weight which on ordinary public roads requires 4 or 6 horses, and the ground having a gradual descent most part of the way, immense blocks of beautiful Quincy granite are by means of this improvement conveyed to the landing-place, whence they are taken by water to Boston and other places.

Transportation, s. removal, conveyance, carriage.

Quarry, s. a stone mine, a place where labourers dig, blast, or split the granite or other kind of stone

QUINCY RAILWAY.



Q. What remarkable occurrence took place on the 4 of July, 1826?

A. The decease of the venerable John Adams, at his seat in Quincy, in the 91 year of his age ; and of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello in Virginia, in his 83 year.

Both were in the foremost rank of statesmen and patriots who vindicated the rights of their country, and having lived to receive the gratulations of the 50 anniversary of her independence, both expired. Without the aid of panegyric, of painting and of sculpture, their names will be preserved in the Declaration of Independence, and interwoven with the national history ; their actions will present their truest portraits to posterity, and the respect of the republic to their memory will be their noblest monument.

Q. Who was the successor of Governor Eustis ?

A. Levi Lincoln, who has been annually

elected to the office of governor from the year 1825.

He was lieut. governor during the administration of Governor Sullivan, in 1807, and the last year of Governor Brooks, in 1823.

Q. What has been the state of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures in Massachusetts during the five years of Governor Lincoln's administration ?

A. Prosperous and flourishing.

Q. What national edifice for benevolent purposes was erected in Massachusetts in the year 1827 ?

A. The United States' Marine Hospital, or asylum for sick and disabled seamen ; an elegant stone building, in the town of Chelsea, about 3 miles from Boston.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT CHELSEA.



Q. What improvements have been made in education during the last five years?

A. Very considerable improvements; among which are the establishment of infant schools; the adoption of new methods and systems of instruction; and the introduction of additional apparatus into the primary schools.

Great improvements have been made in agriculture, by means of associations for the purpose, which have been formed in nearly every county in the state; commerce, especially the coasting trade, has been very much increased; and manufactures of almost every kind, have rapidly advanced towards perfection, and many of them are conducted on an extensive scale, particularly the manufacture of cottons at the thriving village of Lowell.

The institution of Sabbath Schools during the last ten years, may also be reckoned as an important *auxiliary* to the interest of education.

Q. What event may be regarded as a presage of good to the moral interests of the community?

A. The formation of Temperance Societies;

Which, since the year 1826, have multiplied and extended not only in the state of Massachusetts, but throughout all New-England, and in many other parts of the Union.*

Q. What remarkable events have occurred in Massachusetts since the commencement of the year 1830?

Auxiliary, *a.* helping, assisting.

* The Massachusetts Temperance Society was formed in 1815.

A. A very great tide at Boston in the month of March, and the celebration of the second centennial anniversaries of the settlement of Boston, and several of the adjacent towns.

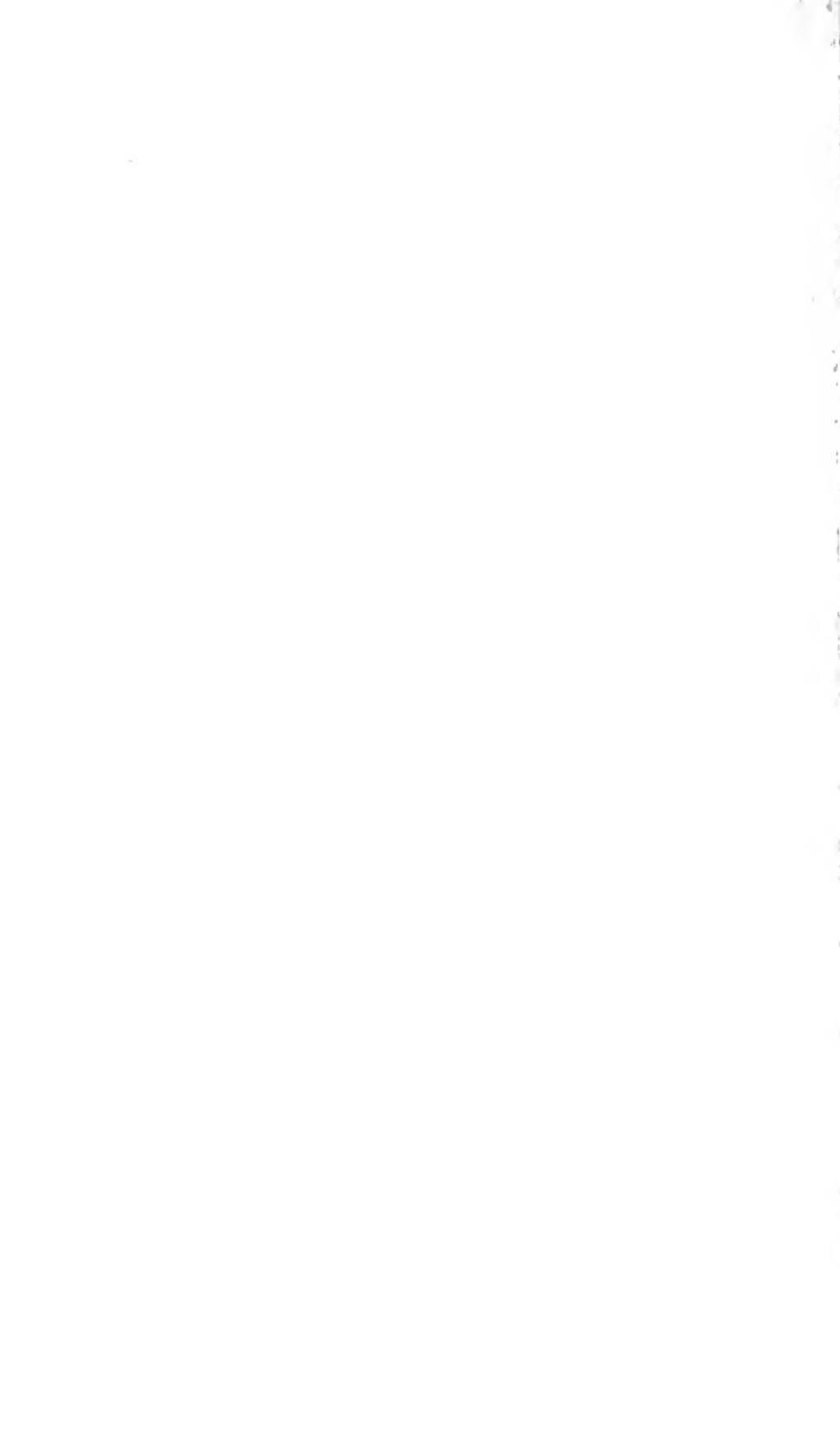
This tide was higher than any which had been known since the year 1724, and occasioned much loss, damage and inconvenience to the inhabitants of the less elevated parts of the city. The celebration of the centennial anniversary at Boston, was attended with many circumstances of interesting display.

Q. Into how many counties is Massachusetts divided?

A. Fourteen : viz. Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire, Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Duke's County, Nantucket, Worcester, Berkshire, Norfolk, Franklin, and Hampden.

The 3 first were incorporated in 1643, and the last named in 1812.

APPENDIX.



A P P E N D I X.

A B S T R A C T OF THE

CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The legislature of Massachusetts, called the General Court, consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, which (together with the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor) are elected annually by the people. The Senators are chosen on the first Monday in April, and the Representatives in May, at least ten days previous to the last Wednesday in the month ; that being the day of the assembling of the legislature, or the General Election. The votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are given on the first Monday in April. To be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieuten-

ant-Governor, the candidate must have resided in the state seven years, and during that time have been seized, in his own right of a freehold of the value of £1000, (\$3333,33,) and profess the Christian religion. To that of Senator, he must have resided in the state five years ; be, at his election, an inhabitant of the district for which he is to be elected, and seized of a freehold estate to the value of £300 (\$1000), or possessed of personal estate to the value of £600 (\$2000) ; to that of Representative, he must have resided one year in the town which he is chosen to represent, and seized therein of a freehold estate to the value of £100 (\$333,33), or possessed of personal estate to the value of £200 (\$666,66). Every male citizen of 21 years (except paupers and persons under guardianship) who have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within any town or district six months, and shall have paid any state or county tax, which shall have been assessed upon him within two years

next preceding an election of the above officers, is qualified to vote.

Every corporate town, containing 150 rateable polls, may elect one representative ; containing 375, two ; containing 600, three ; and so on, electing one for every 225 rateable polls as the towns increase.

From the persons, returned as senators and counsellors, being 40 in the whole, nine are annually elected by joint ballot of both houses, to constitute a council for advising the Governor in the execution of his office. The Governor is *ex officio* president, and the Lieut. Governor is a member of the council.

All Judicial officers, the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Sheriffs, Coroners and Registers of Probate, are nominated, and with the advice and consent of the council, appointed by the Governor. The Secretary, Treasurer and Receiver General, are annually elected by

joint ballot of both houses ; but the Treasurer and Receiver General cannot be elected for more than five years successively. Major-Generals are also elected by both houses, but not annually ; Brigadier Generals are elected by the field officers of their Brigades ; Colonels and Majors by their Captains and *Subalterns* ; and Captains and Subalterns by their companies respectively. The Governor appoints the Adjutant General ; Major Generals their Aids ; and Brigade Generals their Brigade Majors ; and the commanding officers of Regiments their Adjutants and Quarter-Masters.

The Justices, (except Justices of the Peace, and Notaries Public whose commissions expire once in 7 years, but may be renewed,) hold their offices during good behaviour ; and Judges of the Supreme Court, are, ex officio, justices of the peace through the State.

The General Court have power to constitute

Subaltern, n. an inferior officer, acting under the immediate direction of another, as lieutenants, cornets, ensigns, &c.

a City Government in any town which contains 12,000 inhabitants, if a majority of its inhabitants vote therefor, at any legal meeting holden for that purpose.

Amendments may be made to the Constitution, if agreed to by a majority of the Senators and two thirds of the House of Representatives voting thereon, of two successive General Courts, and approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters, voting thereon in meetings legally holden for that purpose, in the several towns in the Commonwealth.

The Constitution was formed in 1780, and amended in 1821.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS IN MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNMENT.

Governor,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$3666,67
Lieut. Governor,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	533,33
Chief Justice of the S. J. Court,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3500,00
Three other Justices of the S. J. Court, each,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3000,00
Attorney-General,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2000,00
Solicitor-General,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2000,00
Secretary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2000,00
Treasurer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2000,00
Adjutant-General,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1500,00
Reporter of Decisions in S. J. Court,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1000,00

Counsellors, Senators, and Representatives, \$2,00 each for each day's attendance, and \$2,00 for every ten miles travel.—President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, \$4,00 per day, for each day's attendance.

GOVERNORS.

GOVERNORS OF THE COLONIES OF PLYMOUTH AND MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Kings of England.</i>	<i>Governors of Plymouth.</i>	<i>Governors of Massachusetts.</i>
1620.	James I.	John Carver.	
1621.	"	William Bradford.	
1625.	Charles I.	"	
1630.	"	"	John Winthrop.
1633.	"	Edward Winslow.	"
1634.	"	Thomas Prince.	Thomas Dudley.
1635.	"	William Bradford.	John Haynes.
1636.	"	Edward Winslow.	Henry Vane.
1637.	"	William Bradford.	John Winthrop.
1638.	"	Thomas Prince.	"
1639.	"	William Bradford.	"
1640.	"	"	Thomas Dudley.
1641.	"	"	Richard Bellingham.
1642.	"	"	John Winthrop.
1644.	"	Edward Winslow.	John Endicott.
1645.	"	William Bradford.	Thomas Dudley.
1646.	"	"	John Winthrop.
1649.	The Commonwealth.	"	John Endicott.
1650.	"	"	Thomas Dudley.
1651.	"	"	John Endicott.
1654.	"	"	Richard Bellingham.
1655.	"	"	John Endicott.
1657.	"	Thomas Prince.	"
1660.	Charles II.	"	"
1665.	"	"	Richard Bellingham.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Kings of England.</i>	<i>Governors of Plymouth.</i>	<i>Governors of Massachusetts.</i>
1673.	Charles II.	Josiah Winslow.	John Leverett.
1679.	"	"	Simon Bradstreet.
1680.	"	Thomas Hinckley.	"
1685.	James II.	"	"
1686.	"	"	Joseph Dudley.
1687.	"	Edmund Andros.	Edmund Andros.
1689.	William III.	Thomas Hinckley.	Simon Bradstreet.
1692.	"	The Colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts united.	

GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1692.	William III.	.	.	.	.	William Phips.
1699.	"	.	.	.	.	Richard, Earl of Bellomont.
1702.	Anne,	.	.	.	.	Joseph Dudley.
1714.	George I.	.	.	.	.	"
1716.	"	.	.	.	.	Samuel Shute.
1728.	George II.	.	.	.	.	William Burnet.
1730.	"	.	.	.	.	Jonathan Belcher.
1740.	"	.	.	.	.	William Shirley.
1757.	"	.	.	.	.	Thomas Pownal.
1760.	George III.	.	.	.	.	Francis Bernard.
1770.	"	.	.	.	.	Thomas Hutchinson.
1774.	"	.	.	.	.	Thomas Gage.
1775.	The British Government terminated, and was succeeded by a Provincial Congress, which, with the Council, governed during the Revolution.					

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Presidents of the United States.</i>	<i>Governors.</i>
1780.	.	John Hancock.
1785.	.	James Bowdoin.
1787.	.	John Hancock.
1789.	George Washington,	"
1794.	"	Samuel Adams.
1797.	John Adams,	Increase Sumner.
1800.	"	Caleb Strong.
1801.	Thomas Jefferson,	"
1807.	"	James Sullivan.
1809.	James Madison,	Christopher Gore.
1810.	"	Elbridge Gerry.
1812.	"	Caleb Strong.
1816.	"	John Brooks.
1817.	James Munroe,	"
1823.	"	William Eustis.
1825.	John Q. Adams,	Levi Lincoln.
1829.	Andrew Jackson,	"

COUNTIES.

Counties.	Incorp'd.	Cap. Towns.
SUFFOLK	May 10, 1643.	Boston.
ESSEX	" 1643.	Salem.
MIDDLESEX	" 1643.	Cambridge.
HAMPSHIRE	May 7, 1662.	Northampton.
PLYMOUTH	1685.	Plymouth.
BRISTOL	1685.	Taunton.
BARNSTABLE	1685.	Barnstable.
DUKE'S	1695.	Edgartown.
NANTUCKET	1695.	Nantucket.
WORCESTER	1732.	Worcester.
BERKSHIRE	1761.	Lenox.
NORFOLK	1793.	Dedham.
FRANKLIN	1811.	Deerfield.
HAMPDEN	1812.	Springfield.

ANCIENT TOWNS.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS,
SETTLED BEFORE 1692, IN THE COLONIES OF PLYMOUTH
AND MASSACHUSETTS.

	Indian Name.	Settled	Inc'd.
Amesbury.			1668.
Andover.	Cochituit,	1643.	1646.
Attleboro' (P.)			1694.
Barnstable, (P.)	Chequocket, Coatuit, P. C.	1639.	1639.
Beverly.		1626.	1668.
Billerica.	Shawsheen,	1653.	1655.
Boston.	Shawmut,	1626.	1630.
Boxford.			1685.
Bradford.		1643.	1675.
Braintree.		1330.	1640.
Bridgewater, (P.)	Saughtuckquett,	1651.	1656.
Brookfield.	Squebaog,	1660.	1673.
Cambridge.		1630.	1630.
Charlestown.	Mishawum,	1628.	1629.
Chelmsford.		1653.	1655.
Concord.	Musketaquid,	1635.	1635.
Dartmouth, (P.)	Coxit, Coquit,		1664.
Dedham.		1635.	1636.
Deerfield.	Pocomtuck,	1668.	1682.
Dorchester.	Matapan,	1630.	1630.
Dunstable.*			1673.
Duxbury, (P.)	Mattakuset,	1637.	1637.
Eastham, (P.)	Nauset,	1644.	1646.
Falmouth, (P.)	Succonuset,	1686.	1636.
Gloucester.		1639.	1639.
Groton.		1655.	1655.
Hadley.		1647.	1661.

* The greater portion, and principal settlement now New-Hampshire.

	Indian Name.	Settled	Inc'd.
Harwich, (P.)	Satuket,		1694.
Hatfield.	. . . .		1670.
Haverhill.	Pentucket,	1641.	1645.
Hingham.	. . . .	1633.	1635.
Hull.	Nantasket,	1641.	1644.
Ipswich.	Agawam,	1633.	1634.
Lancaster.	Weshakim,	1643.	1653.
Lynn.	Saugus,	1629.	1630.
Malden.	. . . .	1148.	1649.
Manchester.	. . . .	1640.	1645.
Marblehead.	. . . .	1631.	1649.
Marlborough.	Okonunakamesit,	. . .	1660.
Martha's Vineyard.†	Capewak.		
Marshfield, (P.)	. . . .	a1640.	1640.
Medfield.	. . . .	1640.	1651.
Medford.	. . . .	1630.	1630.
Mendon.	. . . .	1667.	1667.
Middleboro', (P.)	Namasseket, Titicut,	. . .	1660.
Milton.	Unquety. . . .		1662.
Monamoy, (P.)	. . . .		1686.
Nantucket.	Coatuc, &c. . . .	1659.	1659.
Newbury.	Quasacunquen, . . .	1635.	1635.
Newton.	Nonantum,		1691.
Northampton.	Nonotuck,	1654	1654.
Northfield.	Squakeag,	1673.	1713.
Plymouth, (P.)	Patuxet,	1620.	1620.
Reading.	. . . .	1640.	1644.
Rehoboth, (P.)	Seakunk,	1644.	1645.
Rochester, (P.)	Scipican, &c. . . .		1686.
Rowley.	. . . .	1639.	1639.
Roxbury.	. . . .	1630.	1639.
Salem.	Naumkeag,	1626.	1628.
Salisbury.	. . . .	1639.	1640.
Sandwich, (P.)	Monamet,		1639.
Scituate, (P.)	Satuit,	1633.	1636.
Sherburne.	. . . .		1674.
Springfield.	Agawam,	1635.	1645.
Stowe.	Shabbakin, &c. . . .		1683.
Sudbury.	. . . .	1638.	1639.
Swanzey, (P.)	. . . .		1667.
Taunton, (P.)	Cohannet,		1639.
Topsfield.	. . . .	1642.	1650.

† Comprising Edgartown and Tisbury, both incorporated in 1671.

	Indian Name.	Settled	Incor.
Watertown.	.	1630.	1630.
Wenham.	.	1639.	1643.
Westfield.	Waranoke,	1659.	1669.
Weymouth.	Wessagusset,	1624.	1635.
Woburn.	.	1640.	1642.
Worcester.	Packachoog, or Quonsigomog,	'83.	1684.
Wrentham.	Wollomonuppoag,	.	1673.
Yarmouth, (P.)	Nobscusset,	1639.	1639.

POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1701	.	70,000.	
1749	.	220,000.	
1755	.	234,000.	
1765	.	248,000.	{ of which in Maine were 20,000.
1790	.	378,000.	not including Maine
1800	.	422,000.	"
1810	.	472,000.	"
1820	.	523,287.	"
1830	.	610,000.	"

EMINENT MEN.

A LIST OF EMINENT MEN, BELONGING TO MASSACHUSETTS,

WHO HAVE DECEASED.

Abiel Abbot, D. D., of Beverly; died at New York, on his return from Cuba, 7 June, 1823, aged 58.

Samuel Adams, Governor of Massachusetts, and patriot of the revolution; died October 2, 1803, aged 81.

John Adams, patriot of the revolution, and President of the United States; died July 4, 1826, aged 90.

John Alden, magistrate of Plymouth colony, one of the first settlers; died September 12, 1687, aged 89.

John Allin, minister of Dedham; died August 26, 1671, aged 75.

James Allen, minister of the first church in Boston; died September 22, 1710, aged 78.

Fisher Ames, statesman and orator, president elect of Harvard college; died July 4, 1808, aged 51.

Nathaniel Appleton, D. D., a learned theologian, minister of Cambridge; died February 9, 1784, aged 93.

Isaac Backus, D. D., pastor of a Baptist church in Middleborough; died November 20, 1806, aged 82.

William Balch, minister of Bradford; died in 1792, aged 88.

John Barnard, minister of Marblehead; died January 24, 1770, aged 88.

Thomas Barnard, minister of Salem; died in 1776, aged 62.

Edward Bass, D. D. bishop of Massachusetts, died September 10, 1803, aged 77.

Jeremy Belknap, D. D., ordained at Dover, N. H. February 18, 1767, installed at Boston, April 4, 1787; died June 20, 1798, aged 54. Author of the History of New-Hampshire, and American Biography.

Richard Bellingham, Governor of Massachusetts; died December 7, 1672, aged 80.

James Bowdoin, Governor of Massachusetts, an eminent scholar and philosopher; died November 6, 1790, aged 63.

Zabdiel Boylston, physician; died March 1, 1766, aged 86. Introduced inoculation for small pox, into America.

William Brewster, one of the first settlers of Plymouth,

Theophilus Bradbury, judge of the Superior Court; died September 6, 1803, aged 63.

William Bradford, second Governor of Plymouth colony; died May 9, 1657, aged 63.

Simon Bradstreet, Governor of Massachusetts; died at Salem, March 27, 1697, aged 94.

Simon Bradstreet, minister of Charlestown, an eminent Greek scholar; died December 31, 1741, aged 72.

William Brattle, minister of Cambridge; died February 15, 1717, aged 56.

Eleazer Brooks, Brig. General in the revolution; died November 9, 1806, aged 80.

Peter Bulkley, first minister of Concord; died March 9, 1659, aged 76.

Jonathan Burr, minister of Dorchester; died August 9, 1641, aged 37.

Nathaniel Byfield, judge of the Vice-Admiralty, and member of the council, and an eminent merchant; died at Boston, June 6, 1733.

Mather Byles, minister of Hollis Street Church, Boston; distinguished for learning: died July 5, 1788, aged 82.

John Brooks, Governor of Massachusetts, an eminent physician; died March 1, 1825, aged 73.

Robert Calef, merchant of Boston, author of a book against the opinions of Cotton Mather, concerning Witchcraft; died April 13, 1719.

John Carver, first Governor of Plymouth colony; died at Plymouth in 1621.

Charles Chauncy, second President of Harvard College, an eminent scholar; died Feb. 19, 1672, aged 81.

Charles Chauncy, D. D. minister of Boston; died February 10, 1787, aged 82.

Ezekiel Cheever, schoolmaster of Boston; died August 21, 1708, aged 93.

Benjamin Church, of Duxbury, an officer in the Indian wars; died January 17, 1718, aged 79.

Peter Clark, minister of Danvers; died June 10, 1768, aged 72.

Benjamin Colman, first minister of Brattle-Street Church, Boston; died August 29, 1747, aged 72.

Elisha Cooke, physician of Boston, member of the council of Massachusetts; died October 31, 1715, aged 78.

Elisha Cooke, son of the preceding, member of council, and agent for the colony, in England; died August 1737, aged 59.

William Cooper, minister of Boston, died December 29, 1743, aged 50.

Samuel Cooper, D. D. son of the foregoing, minister of Boston, first Vice President of the A. A. S.; died December 29, 1783, aged 58.

John Cotton, minister of Boston, an eminent scholar; died December, 1652, aged 67.

Thomas Cushing, LL. D., Lieut Governor of Massachusetts; died February 28, 1783, aged 63.

Robert Cushman, one of the first settlers of Plymouth; died in 1625.

Tristram Dalton, one of the first senators of Massachusetts in Congress; died June 1817, aged 79.

Samuel Danforth, minister of Roxbury; died November 19, 1674, aged 48.

William Douglass, physician of Boston, and historian; died October 21, 1752.

Thomas Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts; died July 31, 1653, aged 77.

Paul Dudley, grandson of the preceding, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and a benefactor of Harvard College; died January 21, 1751, aged 75.

Jeremiah Dummer, agent for the Massachusetts colony, in England; died March 19, 1739.

William Dummer, Lieut. Governor, and Governor pro tem. of Massachusetts; died October 10, 1761, aged 82. Founded Dummer Academy at Newbury.

Henry Dunster, President of Harvard College; died February 27, 1659.

Jonathan Edwards, President of Union College; died August 1, 1801, aged 56.

John Eliot, minister of Roxbury, styled "the Apostle of the Indians;" died May 20, 1690, aged 86.

Andrew Eliot, D. D., minister of Boston; died September 13, 1778, aged 58.

John Endicott, Governor of Massachusetts; died March 15, 1665, aged 26.

William Eustis, Governor of Massachusetts; died February 6, 1825, aged 72.

Peter Faneuil, founder of Faneuil Hall in Boston; died March 3, 1743.

Nathan Fiske, D. D., minister of Brookfield; died November 24, 1799, aged 66.

Jedidiah Foster, Justice of the Superior Court; died October 17, 1769, aged 59.

Thomas Foxcroft, minister of Boston, ordained November 20, 1717; died June 18, 1769, aged 72.

Benjamin Franklin, born in Boston, January 17, 1706, and

died at Philadelphia April 17, 1790, aged 84. "A Philosopher and Statesman."

Daniel Gookin, author of Historical Collections of the Indians, and Major General of Massachusetts; died March 19, 1687, aged 75.

William Gordon, D. D., minister of Roxbury, and Historian of the American War; died at Ipswich, Eng. October 19, 1807, aged 77.

Samuel Green, one of the earliest printers in America, —Cambridge; died January 1, 1702, aged 87.

Jeremy Gridley, editor of the Rehearsal, and King's Attorney General; died September 10, 1767.

Elbridge Gerry, minister to France, Gov. of Massachusetts, and Vice President of the United States; died at Washington, November 28, 1814.

Christopher Gore, Governor of Massachusetts, an eminent lawyer; died March 1, 1827, aged 69.

John Hancock, Governor of Massachusetts, and President of the Continental Congress; died October 8, 1793, aged 56.

Jason Haven, minister of Dedham; died May 17, 1803, aged 70.

Francis Higginson, first minister of Salem; died in August, 1630, aged 42.

John Higginson, son of the preceding; died December 9, 1708, aged 92.

Leonard Hoar, M. D., President of Harvard College; died November 28, 1675.

Thomas Hollis, founder of the Professorship of Divinity and Mathematics in Harvard College; died in February 1731, aged 72.

Edward Holyoke, President of Harvard College; died June 1, 1769, aged 80.

Edward Holyoke, M. D. LL. D., son of the preceding; died March 31, 1829, aged 100.

Thomas Hooker, minister of Cambridge, afterwards of Hartford, Conn., and one of the most eminent divines of New-England; died July 7, 1647, aged 61.

Samuel Hopkins, a distinguished theologian; died December 20, 1803, aged 82.

William Hubbard, Historian of Massachusetts, and of the Indian Wars; died September 14, 1704, aged 83.

Thomas Hutchinson, Chief Justice, and Governor of Massachusetts, and Historian; died in England in June, 1780, aged 69.

Rufus King, Representative in Congress, &c.; died April 29, 1827, aged 72.

Henry Knox, Major General in the U. S. Army, and Secretary of War; died in Maine, October 25, 1806.

John Leverett, agent for the colony in England, and Governor of Massachusetts; died March 16, 1678.

John Leverett, President of Harvard College; died May 3, 1724.

John Lowell, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court; died at Roxbury, May 6, 1802, aged 68.

John Lathrop, born in Boston, January 1772, educated as a lawyer. A poet of some note.

John Mason, one of the first settlers of Dorchester, and author of a History of the Pequot War, aged 72.

Richard Mather, minister of Dorchester; died April 22, 1669, aged 78.

Samuel Mather, son of the preceding, graduated at Harvard College, and settled in the ministry in England; died October 29, 1671, aged 45.

Increase Mather, D. D., brother of Samuel, President of Harvard College: died August 23, 1723, aged 84.

Cotton Mather, D. D., son of Increase, minister of Boston, a man of vast learning; died February 13, 1728, aged 65.

Thomas Mayhew, Governor of Martha's Vineyard; died in 1681, aged 90.

Thomas Mayhew, son of the former, and minister of Martha's Vineyard; lost at sea in 1657.

John Mayhew, son of the preceding, minister of the Vineyard; died February 3, 1689, aged 37.

Experience Mayhew, son of the preceding, held the same office; died November 29, 1758, aged 85.

Jonathan Mayhew, D.D., minister of Boston, son of the preceding; died July 9, 1766, aged 46.

George R. Minot, Historian of Massachusetts, and Judge of Probate, Suffolk County; died January 2, 1802, aged 44.

Zephaniah Swift Moore, first President of Amherst College; died June, 1825.

Nathaniel Morton, secretary of Plymouth colony, and author of the New-England Memorial; died 1685, aged 73.

Jedidiah Morse, minister of Charlestown, Historian and Geographer; died at New-Haven, June 1826, aged 65.

John Norris, merchant of Salem, one of the founders of the Theological Institution at Andover, member of the Senate of Massachusetts; died December 22, 1308, aged 57.

John Norton, minister of Boston, an eminent scholar and divine; died April 5, 1663, aged 57.

James Norton, minister of Newbury, eminently skilled in the Greek language ; died October 22, 1656, aged 48.

Nicholas Noyes, minister of Salem, a learned and useful man ; died December 13, 1717, aged 70.

Urian Oakes, President of Harvard College, a great Latin scholar ; died July 25, 1681, aged 50.

Andrew Oliver, Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts ; died March 2, 1774, aged 68.

Peter Oliver, brother to the former, Judge of the Superior Court ; died in England, October, 1791, aged 79.

James Otis, statesman and patriot of the revolution ; died by lightning, May 23, 1783, aged 58.

Samuel Parker, D. D., several years an instrueter in Newbury, succeeded Bishop Bass, as Bishop of the Episcopal Churches of Massachusetts ; died December 6, 1804.

Thomas Parker, first minister of Newbury ; died April 1677, aged 82.

Isaac Parker, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, President of the Convention of 1820 ; died July 25, 1830, aged 63.

Jonathan Parsons, minister of Newburyport, a distinguished scholar ; died July 19, 1776.

Robert Treat Paine, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence ; died May 12, 1814, aged 83.

Robert Treat Paine, son of the preceding, a scholar and poet ; died November 13, 1811, aged 38.

Elijah Parish, minister of Byfield ; died October 15, 1825, aged 63.

Moses Parsons, minister of Byfield ; died December 14, 1783.

Theophilus Parsons, son of Moses, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court ; died May 1813, aged 60.

Thomas Peimberton, merchant of Boston, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, author of *Massachusetts Chronology*, &c. ; died July 3, 1807, aged 79.

Hugh Peters, minister of Salem, sent to England as agent for the colony in 1641, and executed there for treason, October 16, 1660.

Samuel Phillips, Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts, and held several other offices ; died February 10, 1802, aged 50.

William Phipps, knighted by king James II., and Governor of Massachusetts ; died February 13, 1695, aged 44.

Timothy Pickering, a statesman and political character ; died January 29, 1829, aged 83.

Thomas Pownal, Governor of Massachusetts, a friend to American liberty died in England, February 25, 1805.

Thomas Prince, Governor of Plymouth colony ; died March 29, 1673, aged 72.

Thomas Prince, minister of the Old South, Boston ; died October 22, 1758, aged 71.

Israel Putnam, Major General in the U. S. Army, celebrated for his adventure with a wolf in a cave ; died at Brooklyn, Conn., May 29, 1790, aged 72.

Josiah Quincy, an able lawyer and politician, and patriot of the revolution ; died at sea, April 24, 1775, aged 31.

Ezekiel Rogers, first minister and leader of the settlement at Rowley ; died January 30, 1661, aged 71.

John Rogers, President of Harvard College ; died July 2, 1662, aged 53.

Sir Richard Saltonstall, one of the promoters of the settlement of Massachusetts ; died in England, in 1658.

Richard Saltonstall, son of the preceding, assistant in 1637 ; died in England, April 29, 1694, aged 84.

Nathaniel Saltonstall, son of Richard, assistant in 1679, and Judge of the Supreme Court ; died 21 of May, 1707, aged 67.

Simeon Strong, Judge of the Supreme Court, a scholar, civilian and theologian ; died December 14, 1805, aged 70.

Caleb Strong, Governor of Massachusetts ; died November 1820, aged 76.

Nathaniel P. Sargent, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court ; died October 1791.

Samuel Sewall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, an eminent scholar ; died January 1, 1730, aged 78.

Joseph Sewall, son of Samuel, minister of the Old South Church, Boston ; died June 27, 1679, aged 30.

Stephen Sewall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a school-master and preacher ; died September 10, 1760, aged 57.

Stephen Sewall, first Hancock professor of Hebrew at Harvard College ; died July 23, 1804, aged 70.

Thomas Shepard, minister of Cambridge ; died August 25, 1649, aged 44.

William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts ; died March 24, 1771.

Myles Standish, first military commander in Massachusetts ; died in 1656.

Samuel Stillman, D. D., Baptist minister of Boston ; died March 13, 1807, aged 69.

William Stoughton, Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, &c ; died July 7, 1701, aged 70.

James Sullivan, Governor of Massachusetts, Attorney General, &c.; died December 10, 1808, aged 64.

Increase Sumner, Governor of Massachusetts; died June 7, 1799, aged 53.

Thomas Symmes, minister of Bradford; died October 6, 1725, aged 47.

Thomas Thacher, first minister of the Old South Church, Boston, also a learned physician; died October 15, 1678, aged 58.

Benjamin Wadsworth, President of Harvard College; died March 16, 1737, aged 67.

John Waller, counsellor, and Judge of the Superior Court; died January 11, 1712, aged 68.

Nathaniel Ward, minister of Ipswich, a man of great wit and humour; died in 1653, aged 82.

John Ward, son of Nathaniel, minister of Haverhill; died December 27, 1693, aged 87.

Artemas Ward, first Major General of the American Army, and member of Congress; died October 28, 1800, aged 73.

Joseph Warren, Major General in the American Army; slain at the battle of Bunker-Hill, June 17, 1775, aged 35.

John Warren, professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Harvard College, and President of the Massachusetts Medical Society; died April 4, 1815, aged 62.

Joseph Willard, D.D., President of Harvard College; died September 25, 1804, aged 65.

Josiah Willard, secretary of Massachusetts 39 years; died December 6, 1756, aged 75.

John Williams, minister of Deerfield; died June 12, 1729, aged 65.

Roger Williams, minister of Salem, and founder of Rhode-Island; died April 1683, aged 84.

Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams' College, and officer in the French war; killed near Lake George, September 8, 1755.

John Wilson, first minister of Boston; died August 7, 1677, aged 78.

Edward Winslow, Governor of Plymouth colony; died in the West-Indies, May 8, 1655, aged 60.

Joseph Winslow, son of Edward, first native governor in New-England, a brave soldier; died December 18, 1680, aged 57.

John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts, a most worthy and useful man; died March 26, 1649, aged 61.

John Winthrop, F. R. S., Hollis professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in Harvard College, 40 years; died May 3, 1779, aged 64.

John Wise, minister of Ipswich, (now Essex,) a distinguished friend of civil and religious liberty, a scholar and orator; died April 8, 1725, aged 73.

Samuel Worcester, D. D., minister of Salem, secretary of the American Board of Commissions for Foreign Missions; died June 7, 1821.

MANUFACTORIES.

The legislature of Massachusetts has ever fostered the growth of manufactures ; but the attention of *capitalists* has been more especially diverted into this channel, within the last 20 years, from the uncertain returns of investments in commerce and navigation. Many associations within this period have been formed, duties have been laid by congress on imported goods, and acts of incorporation granted by the general court for the extensive manufacture of fine and coarse woollen cloths, calico goods, coarse and fine cottons, hosiery, cordage, flint and other kinds of glass, leather of various kinds, wrought and cast iron, nails, fire-arms, copper, brass, bell-metal and lead, paper, white lead and chymical colours. Many of the raw materials for these purposes have been cultivated or found in Massachusetts, and cotton imported from her sister states. The breed of sheep has been improved, and Saxon and merino fine wool raised in the state. Iron mines have been found in Plymouth and Bristol counties, and several in Berkshire ; lead mines have also been found in the town of South Hadley and other places, and ochres and other fossils in various towns ; quarries of marble and limestone in large quantities in Berkshire, slate in Worcester, and soap-stone in Hampshire county ; and granite for building in many places, particularly at Chelmsford, Tyngsborough, and Quincy.

LIST OF INCORPORATED MANUFACTORIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Name.	Location.	Incorporated	Capital
Amesbury Nail Factory,	at Amesbury.	1805.	\$400,000
Appleton Cotton and Woolen Factory,	at Lowell.	1828.	\$1,000,000
Amesbury Woollen and Cotton Manufactory,	at Amesbury.	1813.	\$100,000

Capital, s. money vested in the stock of a trading or manufacturing company.

Capitalists, s. monied men, rich men.

Name.	Location.	Incorporated	Capital.
Amherst Cotton Factory,	at Amherst.	1814.	\$50,000
Adams Cotton and Woollen Manufactory	at Adams.	1809.	\$60,000
Adams Factory, south village	at Adams.	1814.	\$100,000
Adams Factory, north do.	do.	1814.	\$100,000
Agawam Manufacturing Company,	at West-Springfield.	1810.	\$100,000
Atherton Cotton and Wool- len Factory,	at Attleborough.	1816.	\$70,000
Athol Woollen and Cotton Factory,	at Athol.	1814.	\$50,000
Attleborough City Cotton Yarn Factory,	at Attleborough.	1818.	\$40,000
Ashburnham Leather Fac- tory,	at Ashburnham.	1820.	\$30,000
Annawan Cotton and Wool- len Factory.	at Troy.	1825.	\$200,000
Bridgewater Cotton Gin, at Bridgewater.		1826.	\$100,000
Bridgewater Woollen and Cotton Factory,	at Bridgewater.	1813.	\$100,000
Bridgewater Iron Factory, at Bridgewater.		1825.	\$100,000
Belvidere Cotton and Wool- len Factory,	at Tewksbury.	1823.	\$650,000
Braintree Iron and Ma- chine Factory,	at Braintree.	1832.	\$100,000
Bolivar Cotton and Wool Factory,	at Canton.	1825.	\$75,000
Bristol Cotton Factory,	at Dighton.	1812.	\$100,000
Boston Glass Manufactory,	at Cheshire.	1809.	\$200,000
Boston Woollen and Cot- ton Factory,	at Bellingham.	1813.	\$400,000
Boston Copper and Brass Manufactory, Boston and Braintree.		1825.	\$350,000
Boston Soap-stone Manu- factory,	at Ashburnham.	1820.	\$20,000
Boston Copper Manufac- tory,	at Boston and Cambridge.	1824.	\$300,000
Boston and Canton Cotton and Wool Factory,	at Canton.	1824.	\$600,000
Boston and Ipswich Lace Manufactory,	at Ipswich.	1824.	\$150,000
Boston and Springfield Man- ufactory,	at Springfield.	1823.	\$400,000
Boston Brewery,	at Boston.	1826.	\$150,000

Name.	Location.	Incorporated	Capital.
Boston Iron Factory.	at Boston.	1822.	\$400,000
Boston Glass Bottle Manufac- tory,	at Boston.	1826.	\$100,000
Boston and Stoneham Marble Company,	at Stoneham.	1827.	\$100,000
Boston Flint Glass Manufac- turing Company,	at Boston.	1830.	\$125,000
Boston and Sandwich Glass Manufactury, at Boston and Sandwich.		1826.	\$300,000
Boston Beer Manufactory,	at Boston.	1828.	\$150,000
Boston and Lowell Wool- len and Cotton Manufac- turing Company,	at Lowell.	1829.	\$500,000
Boston Hat Manufactury, in Franklin co.		1810.	\$100,000
Boston Lead Manufacturing Company,	at Boston.	1829.	\$300,000
Boston and Gloucester Gra- nite Company.	at Boston.	1829.	\$50,000
Boston Cordage Manufactury, at Boston.		1823.	\$180,000
Boston Chymical Company, at Newton.		1828.	\$50,000
Bottomly Cotton and Wool- len Factory,	at Leicester.	1827.	\$100,000
Bemis Cotton and Woollen Fac- tory, at Watertown and Newton.		1827.	\$300,000
Bellingham Woollen and Cotton Manufactury, at Bellingham.		1814.	\$150,000
Birmingham Factory,	at Boston.	1812.	\$200,000
Central Woollen and Cot- ton Factory,	at Seekonk.	1813.	\$300,000
Canal Cotton and Iron Fac- tory,	at Lowell.	1823.	\$600,000
Cummington Cotton Factory, at Cummington.		1816.	\$70,000
Cummington Woollen Factory, at do.		1816.	\$70,000
City Cotton and Woollen Factory,	at Franklin.	1822.	\$200,000
Columbian Cotton and Wool- len Factory,	at Southbridge.	1825.	\$150,000
Chatham and Harwich Cotton and Woollen Factory,	at Harwich.	1827.	\$300,000
Can ton Cotton and Woollen Factory,	at Canton.	1829.	\$500,000
Crown and Eagle Cotton Fac- tory,	at Uxbridge.	1830.	\$300,000

Name.	Location.	Incorporated	Capital.
Cheshire Glass Company,	at Cheshire.	1809.	\$200,000
Chelmsford Glass Manu-			
factory,	at Chelmsford.	1828.	\$80,000
Diamond Cotton and Wool-			
len Factory,	at Walpole.	1829.	\$30,000
Danvers Cotton Factory,	at Danvers.	1810.	\$100,000
Danvers Cotton Factory,	at Danvers.	1824.	\$150,000
Dudley Woollen Factory,	at Dudley.	1824.	\$150,000
Dudley Cotton Factory,	at Dudley.	1816.	\$50,000
Douglas do. do.	at Douglas.	1816.	\$100,000
Douglas Cotton and Wool-			
len Factory,	at Douglas.	1823.	\$120,000
Dalton Cotton and Paper			
Manufactory,	at Dalton.	1814.	\$50,000
Dean Cotton Factory.	at Taunton.	1815.	\$60,000
Dedham Cotton and Wool			
Factory,	at Dedham.	1814.	\$400,000
Duxbury Cotton Factory,	at Duxbury.	1813.	\$100,000
Duxbury South-river Cot-			
ton Factory,	do.	1815.	\$100,000
Dorchester Cotton and Iron			
Manu. Company.	at Dorchester.	1811.	\$100,000
Dover Iron and Nail Factory,	at Dover.	1819.	\$100,000
Dighton Cotton Factory,	at Wellington		
	and Taunton.	1822.	\$50,000
Easton Cotton and Wool			
Factory,	at Easton.	1815.	\$100,000
Easton Lead and Silver Mi-			
ning Factory,	at Easton.	1825.	\$80,000
Elliot Cotton Factory,	at Newton.	1823.	\$300,000
Enfield Cotton and Woollen			
Yarn Factory,	at Enfield.	1826.	\$100,000
Eagle Cotton Factory,	at Wrentham.	1818.	\$100,000
East-Bridgewater Cotton			
Factory,	at East-Bridgewater.	1828.	\$150,000
East Medway Factory,	at Medway.	1827.	\$80,000
Fitchburg Cotton Factory,	at Fitchburg.	1807.	\$100,000
Farmers Woollen Factory,	at Lenox.	1815.	\$20,000
Foxborough Cotton Factory,	at Foxboro'.	1815.	\$50,000
Framingham Wool and Cot-			
ton Factory,	at Framingham.	1813.	\$50,000
Franklin Cotton Factory,	at Franklin.	1813.	\$20,000
Franklin Glass Manufac-			
tory,	in Franklin County.	1812.	\$70,000

Name.	Location.	Year opened.	Capital.
Falls Cotton Factory,	at Attleborough.	1813.	\$100,000
Fall River Cotton Factory,	at Troy.	1820.	\$50,000
Fall River Iron Works,	at Troy.	1825.	\$200,000
Grafton Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Company,	at Grafton.	1830.	\$300,000
Gay Cotton Factory,	at Stoughton.	1814.	\$100,000
Globe Cotton and Wool- len Factory,	at Sturbridge.	1814.	\$50,000
Greenfield Cotton and Wool Factory,	at Greenfield.	1829.	\$125,000
Green-River Cotton and Wool Factory,	at Green River.	1825.	\$200,000
Hamilton Cotton and Wool- len Factory,	at Lowell.	1825.	\$600,000
Hampshire Leather Man- ufactory,	in Hampshire county.	1809.	\$70,000
Hampshire Lead Manu- factory,	in Hampshire county.	1812.	\$200,000
Hampshire Cotton and Wool- len Factory,	at Ware.	1829.	\$500,000
Hopkinton Cotton Factory,	at Hopkinton.	1811.	\$100,000
Hopkinton and Framing- ham Cotton Factory,	at Hopkinton.	1811.	\$100,000
Hampden Cotton Factory,	at Monson.	1814.	\$300,000
Haverhill Cotton and Wool- len Factory,	at Haverhill.	1814.	\$80,000
Hingham Woollen Factory,	at Hingham.	1812.	\$100,000
Hingham Umbrella Manufactory,	Hingham.	1825.	\$75,000
Hadley Falls Cotton, Wool- len, &c. Factory,	at West-Springfield.	1827.	\$36,000
Holliston Cotton and Wool- len Factory,	at Holliston.	1813.	\$100,000
Holliston Cloth Manufactory,	do.	1814.	\$100,000
Hosack Cotton, Woollen, and Linen Manufactory,	at Adams.	1809.	\$75,000
Housatonick Factory,	at Pittsfield.	1812.	\$50,000
Holden Cotton and Woollen Manufactory,	at Holden.	1811.	\$30,000
Ipswich Cotton and Wool- len Factory,	at Ipswich.	1828.	\$150,000
Jamestown Cotton and Wool Factory,	at Kingston.	1812.	\$100,000
Kingston Cotton and Wool- len Manufactory,	at Kingston.	1811.	\$50,000

Name.	Location.	Incorporated	Capital.
Kingston Cotton Factory,	at Kingston.	1828.	\$30,000
Lenox Cotton, Woollen, and Linen Manufactory,	at Lenox.	1809.	\$100,000
Lancaster Cotton Factory,	at Lancaster.	1821.	\$70,000
Linen and Duck Manufactory,	at Lynn.	1814.	\$150,000
Lynn Printing, Dyeing, and Glazing Manufactory,	at Lynn.	1826.	\$230,000
Lynn Wire Manufactory,	at Lynn.	1814.	\$60,000
Ludlow Glass Manufactory,	at Ludlow.	1815.	\$40,000
Leicester Woollen Factory,	at Leicester.	1823.	\$150,000
Lead Pipe Factory,	at Concord	1828.	\$70,000
Lowell Cotton and Wool- len Factory,	at Lowell.	1828.	\$600,000
Lowell Brewery,	at Lowell.	1828.	\$50,000
Mansfield Cotton Factory,	at Mansfield.	1814.	\$60,000
Mansfield Cotton and Woollen Factory,	at Bridgewater.	1814.	\$100,000
Massachusetts File Manu- factory,	Sharon and Boston.	1814.	\$200,000
Medway Cotton Manufactory,	at Medway.	1809.	\$100,000
Marshfield Cotton and Wool- len Manufactory,	at Marshfield.	1811.	\$150,000
Merino Wool Factory,	at Dudley.	1812.	\$100,000
Malden Nail Manufac- tory,	in Hampshire county.	1810.	\$150,000
Monson Woollen Factory,	at Monson.	1815.	\$40,000
Monson and Brimfield Cotton and Wool Factory, two at Brimfield and Monson united.		1821.	\$200,000
Merrimack Printing Cotton Goods Manufactory,	at Lowell.*	1822.	\$600,000

* The manufactories at Lowell deserve particular notice, but we have neither the means nor the room to give a full account of their growth, or present state. The town of Lowell, as incorporated by an act of the General Court, passed on the 1 of March 1826, contains 4 square miles, formerly the North-eastern section of the town of Chelmsford. It is situated at the *confluence* of the Merrimack and Concord rivers, the former of which separates it from Dracut on the north; the latter from Tewksbury on the east. From its location and Chelmsford, and from observation they were both satisfied that the privilege was exactly what was wanted. The Pawtucket

Name.	Location.	Incorporated	Capital,
Mount Pleasant Cotton and Woolen Factory,	at Leicester.	1825.	\$300,000
Middleborough Cotton Factory,	at Middleborough.	1815.	\$100,000

other circumstances, it is reasonable to infer that it will claim a station among the first manufacturing towns in the United States. The first efforts in this place to promote manufactures, were made in 1813. In consequence of the restrictions that were laid upon commerce, and of the war with Great Britain, the attention of many enterprising men was directed to domestic manufactures. Capt. Phineas Whiting, and Capt. Josiah Fletcher, having selected an eligible site on Concord river, at the Wamesit Falls, about 100 rods from the Merrimack, erected, at the expense of about \$3,000, a large wooden building for a cotton manufactory. In the autumn of 1818, they sold their buildings, and their right to the water power, to Mr. Thomas Hurd. Mr. Hurd soon after fitted up the woollen factory, and erected also a large brick building, and several dwelling houses, and improved the same for fabricating woollen goods. He also commenced an extension of his business, by the erection of a factory at the foot of the Pawtucket falls, on the Dracut side of the Merrimack. But owing to pecuniary embarrassments, these establishments have since passed into other hands.

"About the year 1820, or 21, Messrs. Patrick T. Jackson, Nathan Appleton, and Kirk Boott, of Boston, entered into a design to form a company for the purpose of manufacturing cotton goods, particularly calicoes. They accordingly commenced an enquiry for a suitable water privilege. A large number of privileges were examined, and for various reasons rejected. At length Mr. Paul Moody, then connected with the manufacturing establishments in Waltham, while on a visit to his friends in Amesbury, met with Mr. Worthen, a man of taste, views and feelings congenial to his own, to whom he mentioned that an extensive water privilege was wanted by the above named gentlemen. Mr. Worthen replied, 'why do they not purchase the canal around the Pawtucket falls, in Chelmsford? They can put up as many works as they please there, and never want for water.' This conversation resulted in a visit of those gentlemen to canal was immediately purchased by Messrs. Jackson, Appleton, and Boott. This canal was projected about the year 1790, and the proprietors were incorporated in the summer

Name.	Location.	Incorporated	Capital.
Middlesex Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Company,	at Lowell.	1830.	\$500,000
Middlesex Iron Foundry,	Boston and Cambridge.	1824.	\$300,000

session of 1792, by the name of *the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack river*. It was opened for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of wood and lumber from the interior to Newburyport. It is about one and a half miles in length, had four sets of locks, and was built at an expenditure of \$50,000. Its direction is nearly east, and it enters the Concord river just above its junction with the Merrimack, where the water is 32 feet lower than at the head of the Pawtucket falls. The company made the first purchase of real estate, Nov. 2, 1821. They began their work about the 1 of April, 1822. On the 10 of July they began to dig the canal broader and deeper, and let the water into it about the 1 of September, 1823. Five hundred men were constantly employed in digging and blasting. The gun-powder used in blasting, amounted to \$6,000 at one shilling per pound. The whole expense of digging out the the canal was about \$120,000. It is now 60 feet wide, has three sets of locks, and the water in it is 8 feet deep, and is calculated to supply 50 mills, containing 3,600 spindles each, (making, in all, 180,000.) The company was first incorporated by the name of the *Merrimack Manufacturing Company*. In 1825, a new company was formed, called the *Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack river*, to whom the Merrimack Manufacturing Company sold all the water privilege, and all their real estate, together with the Machine Shop and its appurtenances, reserving to themselves water power sufficient for five factories and the print works. The proprietors of Locks and Canals are incorporated with a capital of \$600,000. The Merrimack Manufacturing Company is now acting upon a capital of \$1,200,000.¹⁷ The *Hamilton Manufacturing Company* was incorporated in January 1825, with a capital of \$600,000.

Notwithstanding the abundance of water power at other places, that in use here possesses advantages which will probably bring together a great amount and variety of manufacturing business. "The most obvious of these are its proximity to market,—being 24 miles from Boston ;—the facility of communication by the Middlesex canal, by means of which the materials used in the factories can be put into a boat in Boston, and landed at the door of the factory, and their goods returned in the same way ; —which, compared with transportation by land, is a great

Name.	Location.	Incor.	Capital.
Middlesex Union Cotton and Woollen Factory,	at Hopkinton.	1828,	\$65,000
Massic Falls Cotton and Woolen Factory,	at Lowell.	1829.	\$200,000

convenience, and a considerable reduction of expense; also the neighbourhood of other establishments for different purposes, which afford various facilities to each other. But the principal advantage is in the permanency of the water power, compared with that on smaller streams, where, almost every season, a drought of some weeks, causes a serious interruption if not a total suspension of business; thus throwing a large number of hands out of employ. But here, in the driest season, there can be but little doubt that the Merrimack will supply as much water as the present canal will carry, being calculated for 50 factories, of the size of those already erected. Compared with the extent of the water power, what has as yet been done, may be considered only as the beginning. When we take into view the natural advantages of the place, and the facilities that the establishment of one manufactory affords for the establishment of others, either for similar or different purposes, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that the place will continue to increase, if not with the same rapid strides with which it has commenced, yet keeping pace with the prosperity of the country, and the increase of manufacture, till the whole water power shall be brought into use. When this shall be the case, the population cannot be less than 25,000, as each factory will give employment, directly and indirectly, to 500 people. Fifty factories upon the plan now pursued, would put in operation 7,000 looms.—The number in use in Manchester, says the Q. Review, 1826, was estimated in 1825 at 30,000. In 1812 there was not a power loom used in Manchester. We state this fact, to show that our calculations as to the future growth of this place, are not altogether visionary; especially when it is considered, that the manufactures this side of the Atlantic have the advantage over those on the other, not only for the supply of our own market, but for commanding the trade with South America, Mexico, and the West Indies. There are many considerations in favour of the town of Lowell, compared with the great manufacturing towns of Europe. Most of those have grown up from small beginnings, and without any special provisions to secure to them a moral and intellectual character; the consequence of which is that vice and ignorance have kept pace with the growth of the establishments. Here

Name.	Location.	Incor.	Capital.
New-England Lace Manufactory, Boston.		1827.	\$80,000
New-England Crown Glass Manufactory, Boston and Cambridge.		1824.	\$300,000

great attention is given to education and moral improvement. On this point, the liberal and correct proceedings of gentlemen who have established manufactures here, deserve especial notice. One of the first buildings erected was a school house, where they have since regularly supported a school, and several other seminaries for elementary and more mature education have been added with the increase of inhabitants. These things afford very little countenance to the commonplace remarks on the vice and ignorance of a manufacturing population; which certainly cannot be applied with any correctness in this country."

In the year 1828, the *Appleton Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Company* was incorporated at Lowell, with a capital of \$1,000,000. In the same year, the *Lowell Cotton Factory* was incorporated, with a capital of \$600,000; and the *Lowell Brewery*, with a capital of \$50,000; making a sum total during the year of \$1,650,000. In 1829, the *Boston and Lowell Woollen and Cotton Manufacturing Company*, with a capital of £500,000, and the *Massic Falls Cotton and Woollen Factory* at Lowell, with a capital of £300,000, were incorporated. The whole population of the town is now 6,500; Lowell is a very considerable market for the neighbouring towns, and is becoming more so daily; and from its location will probably have an extensive trade with the adjacent country. It ought, perhaps, to be mentioned that upon the opposite side of Concord river, in Tewksbury, the Belvidere village containing 3 or 400 inhabitants, has grown up within a few years, in consequence of the establishments in Lowell.

The Lowell Journal (Feb. 1831), in noticing the first meeting of the *Suffolk Company*, lately incorporated, gives the names of the several companies in that town, incorporated for manufacturing purposes, with their capitals, as follows:

Merrimack Company,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,500,000
Locks and Canals do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	600,000
Hamilton do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,200,000
Appleton do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	500,000
Lowell do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	500,000
Middlesex do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	500,000
Suffolk do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	500,000
						Total,	\$5,300,000

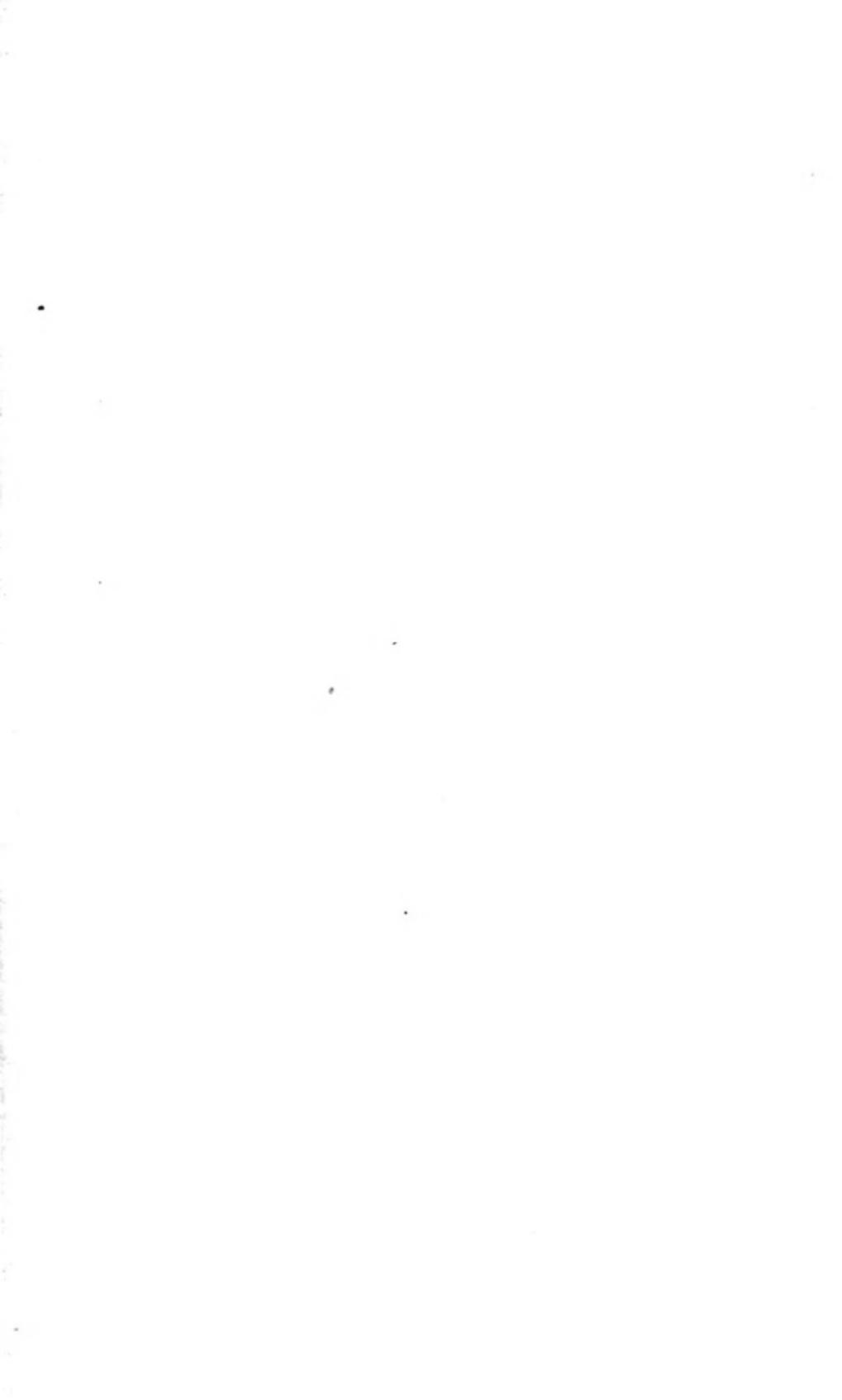
Name.	Location.	Inc'd.	Capital.
New-England Glass Bottle Manufactory,	at East Cambridge.	1826.	\$400,000
New-England Soap Stone do.	at Boston.	1828.	\$25,000
New-England Painted Floor Cloth Manufactory,	at Roxbury.	1829.	\$150,000
New-England Cotton, Woolen, and Linen Factory,	at Grafton.	1825.	\$500,000
New Market Iron, and Cotton Cloth Manufactory,	at Middleborough.	1813.	\$100,000
Newburyport Hosiery Manufactory,	at Newburyport.	1825.	\$100,000
Newburyport Woollen Manufactory,	at Amesbury.	1794.	\$266,000
Newburyport Hosiery Manufacturing Company,	at Newburyport.	1829.	\$60,000
Northborough Woollen and Cotton Factory,	at Northborough.	1814.	\$200,000
Northbridge Cotton Factory, at Northbridge.	1814.		\$100,000
Northbridge Cloth Factory, at do.	1814.		\$100,000
Norfolk Cotton Factory, at Dedham.	1808.		\$100,000
Norfolk Cotton Factory, at Dedham.	1824.		\$150,000
North-Brookfield Woollen Factory,	at North-Brookfield.	1816.	\$50,000
Newton Wire Factory, at Newton.	1812.		\$50,000
Northampton Cotton and Woollen Manufactory, at Northampton.	1810.		\$75,000
Northampton Iron and Wool Factory.	at Northampton.	1823.	\$100,000
North Adams Cotton and Machine Manufacturing Company, Adams.	1829.		\$100,000
Neponset Cotton Factory, at Walpole.	1823.		\$100,000
Oxford Central Cotton Factory, at Oxford.	1814.		\$100,000
Oxford Cotton Factory, at Oxford.	1815.		\$50,000
Oxford Woollen and Cotton Factory,	at Oxford.	1828.	\$150,000
Orr Cotton Factory, at East-Bridgewater.	1828.		\$150,000
Oakham village Cotton and Woollen Factory,	at Oakham.	1815.	\$20,000
Orange Cotton Factory, at Orange.	1810.		\$50,000
Pontosack Woollen Factory, at Pittsfield.	1826.		\$240,000
Pawtucket Calico Factory, at Pawtucket.	1826.		\$400,000
Pittsfield Woollen and Cotton Factory,	at Pittsfield.	1809.	\$130,000

Name.	Location.	Incl'd.	Capital.
Pittsfield Woollen and Cotton Factory,	at Pittsfield.	1814.	\$100,000
Plymouth do. do.	at Plymouth.	1814.	\$150,000
Plymouth Cordage Factory,	at Plymouth.	1824.	\$80,000
Plymouth Cotton Factory,	at Plymouth.	1808.	\$100,000
Plympton Iron Factory,	at Plympton.	1825.	\$120,000
Plympton Woollen Factory,	at Plympton.	1814.	\$100,000
Palmer's river Cotton and Woollen Factory,	at Rehoboth.	1813.	\$150,000
Patent Pin Manufactory.	at Oxford.	1815.	\$50,000
Pawtucket Cotton and Wool- len Factory,	at Seekonk.	1813.	\$300,000
Pembroke Cotton and Wool- len Factory,	at Pembroke.	1814.	\$100,000
Pembroke Second do.	at do.	1814.	\$100,000
Phillipston Cotton and Wool- len Factory,	at Phillipston.	1815.	\$20,000
Quinabaug Cotton and Wool- len Factory,	at Sturbridge.	1826.	\$250,000
Roxbury Colour and Chym- ical Works,	at Roxbury.	1826.	\$70,000
Rock-bottom Cotton and Wool Factory,	at Stow.	1815.	\$30,000
Rivulet Woollen Factory,	at Uxbridge.	1816.	\$100,000
Royalston Cotton and Wool Factory,	at Royalston.	1813.	\$50,000
Revere Copper Factory,	at Canton.	1828.	\$250,000
Salisbury Woollen Factory,	at Salisbury.	1823.	\$100,000
Saxon Wool Factory, at Framingham.		1824.	\$300,000
Saxon Wool and Cotton Fac- tory,	at Framingham.	1829.	\$300,000
Saxon and Leicester Wool and Cotton Factory, at Leicester & Framingh.		1825.	\$600,000
Salem Iron Factory,	at Danvers.	1800.	\$300,000
Salem Lead Manufactory,	at Salem.	1824.	\$200,000
Salem Brewery,	at Salem.	1829.	\$50,000
South-Boston Crown Glass Manufactory,	at South Boston.	1824.	\$250,000
South Boston Flint Glass Works,	at South Boston.	1825.	\$300,000
South Boston Iron Factory,	at Boston.	1821.	\$250,000
Swift River Cotton and Wool Factory.	at Enfield.	1825.	\$80,000

Name.	Location.	Inc'd.	Capital.
Springfield Cotton and Wool Factory,	at Springfield.	1814.	\$400,000
Springfield Ames Paper Manufactory,	at Springfield.	1827.	\$300,000
Springfield Card Manufactory,	at Springfield.	1826.	\$80,000
Sharon Cotton Factory,	at Sharon.	1811.	\$100,000
Steep Brook Cotton and Woollen Factory,	at Canton.	1815.	\$50,000
Sangus River Bleaching Factory, Saugus.	1827.	\$180,000	
Stockbridge Cotton Factory, at Stockbridge.	1815.	\$60,000	
Stockbridge Cotton and Woollen Factory,	at do.	1815.	\$80,000
Stony Brook Cotton and Woollen Factory,	at Wrentham.	1814.	\$70,000
Stoughton Woollen and Cotton Factory,	at Stoughton.	1815.	\$75,000
Stow Cotton Factory,	at Stow.	1815.	\$50,000
Stratton Cotton Factory,	at Foxborough.	1815.	\$60,000
Sturbridge Woollen and Cotton Factory,	at Sturbridge.	1812.	\$100,000
Swanzey Union Factory,	at Swanzey.	1814.	\$50,000
Swanzey Paper Manufactory, at Swanzey.	1828.	\$50,000	
Southbridge Woollen Factory,	at Southbridge.	1816.	\$50,000
Suffolk Cotton, Silk, and Linen Factory,	at Boston.	1819.	\$200,000
Salt Manufactory, at Billingsgate island.	1821.	\$50,000	
Sutton and Charlton Cotton, Woollen, and Linen Factory,	in Hampshire county.	1811.	\$120,000
Tufts Woollen and Cotton Yarn and Cloth Factory,	at Dudley.	1827.	\$200,000
Three River Cotton and Woollen Factory,	at Palmer.	1826.	\$1,000,000
Type and Stereotype Foundry, at Boston.	1826.	\$100,000	
Troy Cotton and Woollen Factory,	at Troy.	1814.	\$100,000
Taunton Iron and Woollen Factory,	at Taunton.	1823.	\$400,000
Union Cotton and Woollen Factory,	at Walpole.	1812.	\$50,000
Uxbridge Woollen Factory, at Uxbridge.	1827.	\$150,000	

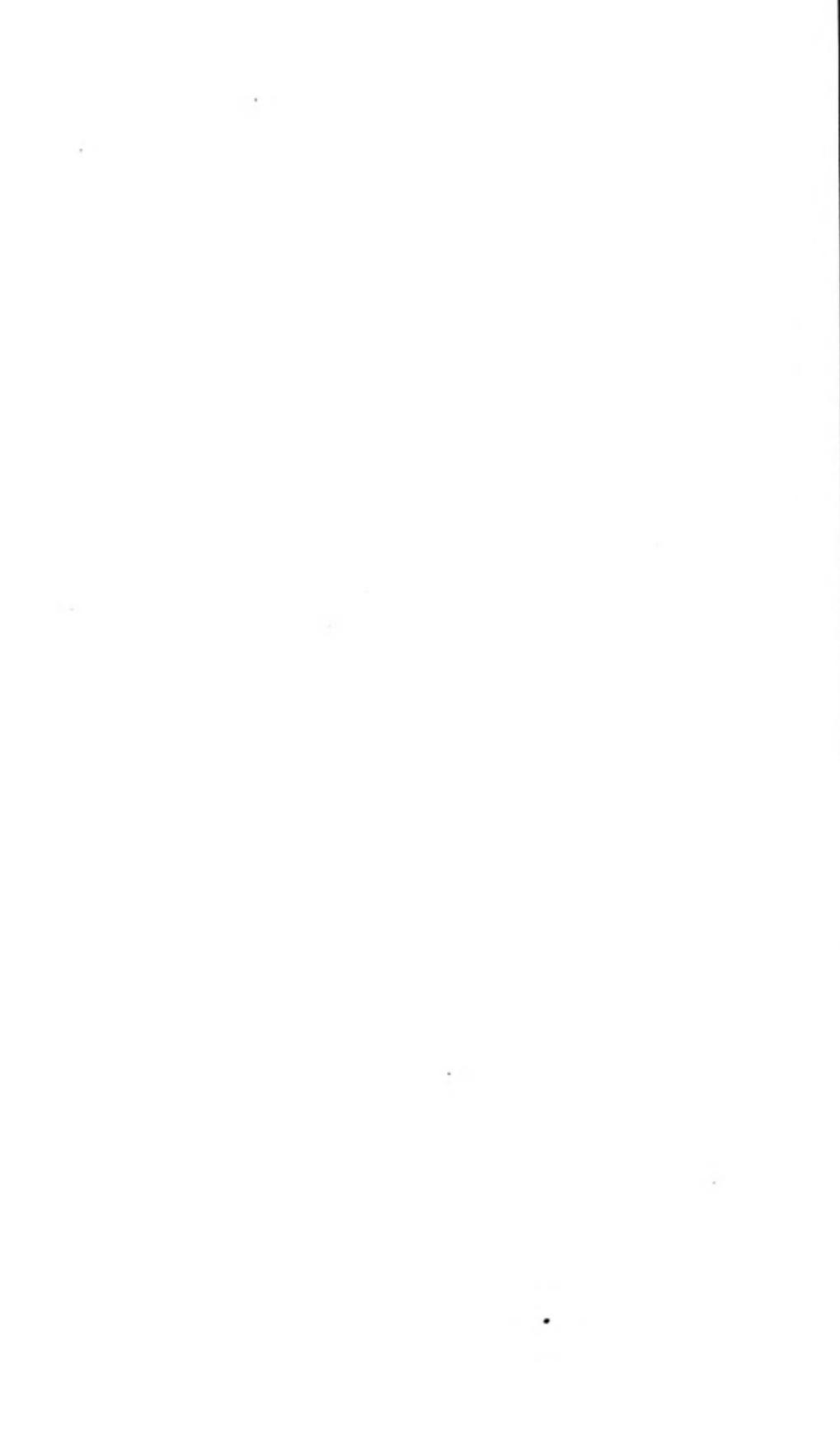
Name.	Location.	Inc'd.	Capital.
Village Cotton and Wool-			
len Factory,	at Dudley.	1812.	\$100,000
Walmonopogge do. do.	at Wrentham.	1814.	\$100,000
Walpole Cotton and Wool-			
len Factory,	at Walpole.	1814.	\$100,000
Watertown Woollen Factory,	at Watertown.	1814.	\$100,000
Welfleet Woollen and Cot-			
ton Factory,	at Welfleet.	1815.	\$40,000
Waltham do. do.	at Waltham.	1814.	\$300,000
Wellington Cotton Factory,	at Wellington.	1814.	\$60,000
Westport do. do.	at Westport.	1815.	\$100,000
Western do. do.	at Western.	1815.	\$100,000
Westport Cotton Yarn and			
Cloth Factory.	at Westport.	1823.	\$50,000
West-Boylston Cotton Fac-			
tory,	at West-Boylston.	1823.	\$100,000
Wolcott Woollen Factory,	at Southbridge.	1820.	\$50,000
Worcester and Brookfield			
Iron Foundry, at Worcester & Brookfield.		1826.	\$60,000
Woollen Factory,	at Winchendon	1826.	\$200,000
Wolf Hill Lead Mine Com-			
pany,	at Southampton.	1827.	\$200,000
Wareham Iron Company,	at Wareham.	1828.	\$350,000
Wareham Cotton Factory,	at Wareham.	1826.	\$70,000
Williamstown Cotton and Wool			
Factory,	at Williamstown.	1828.	\$50,000
Woodbridge Yarn and Cloth			
Manufactory,	at South Hadley.	1829.	\$150,000
Willimansett Edge Tool Man-			
ufacturing Company,	at Springfield.	1829.	\$60,000
Wales Woollen Factory,	at Wales,	1829.	\$100,000
Williamsburg Woollen, Cot-			
ton, and Linen Factory,	at Williamsburg.	1825.	\$250,000
Wrentham Cotton and Wool-			
len Factory.	at Wrentham.	1812.	\$100,000

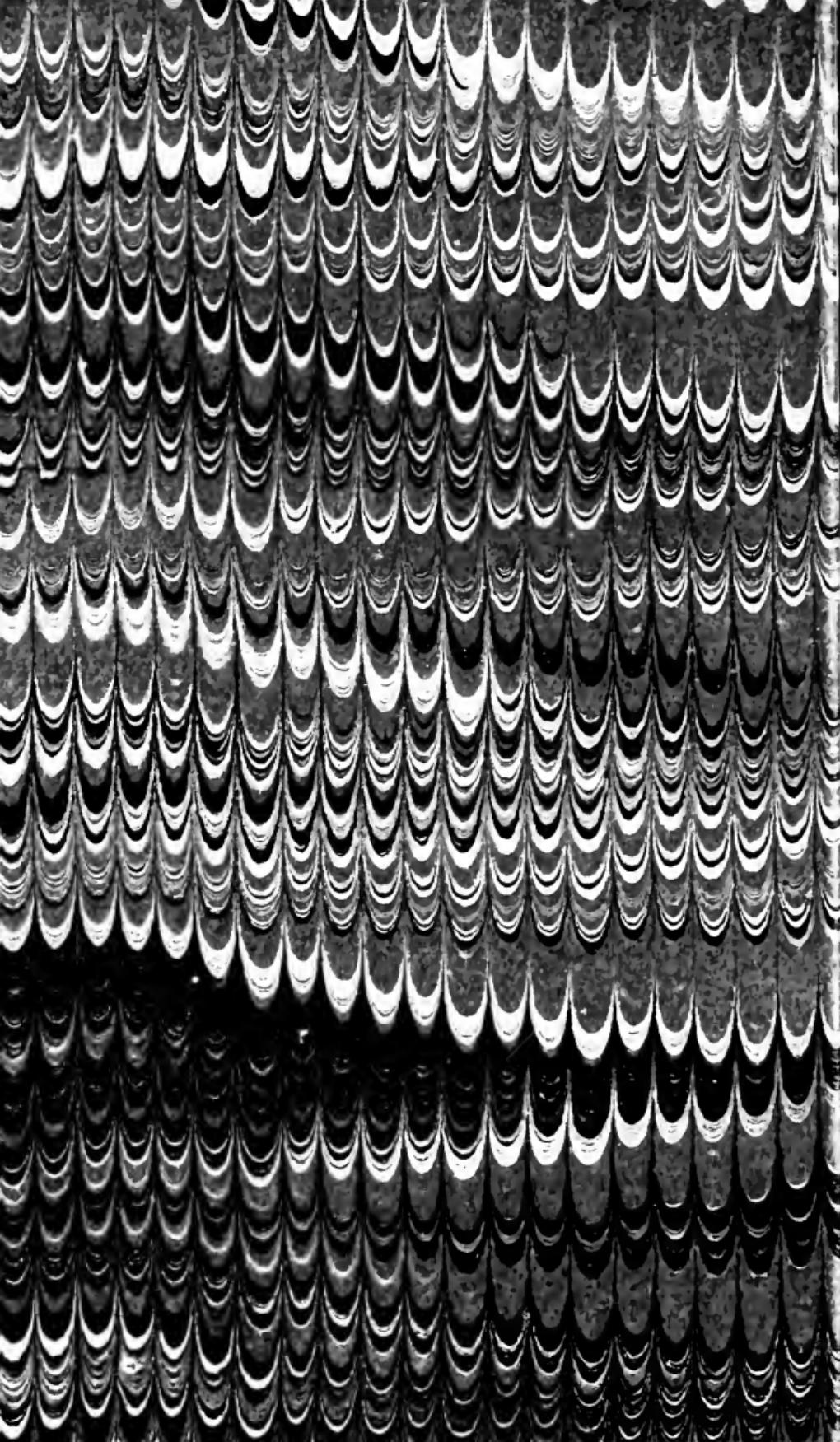
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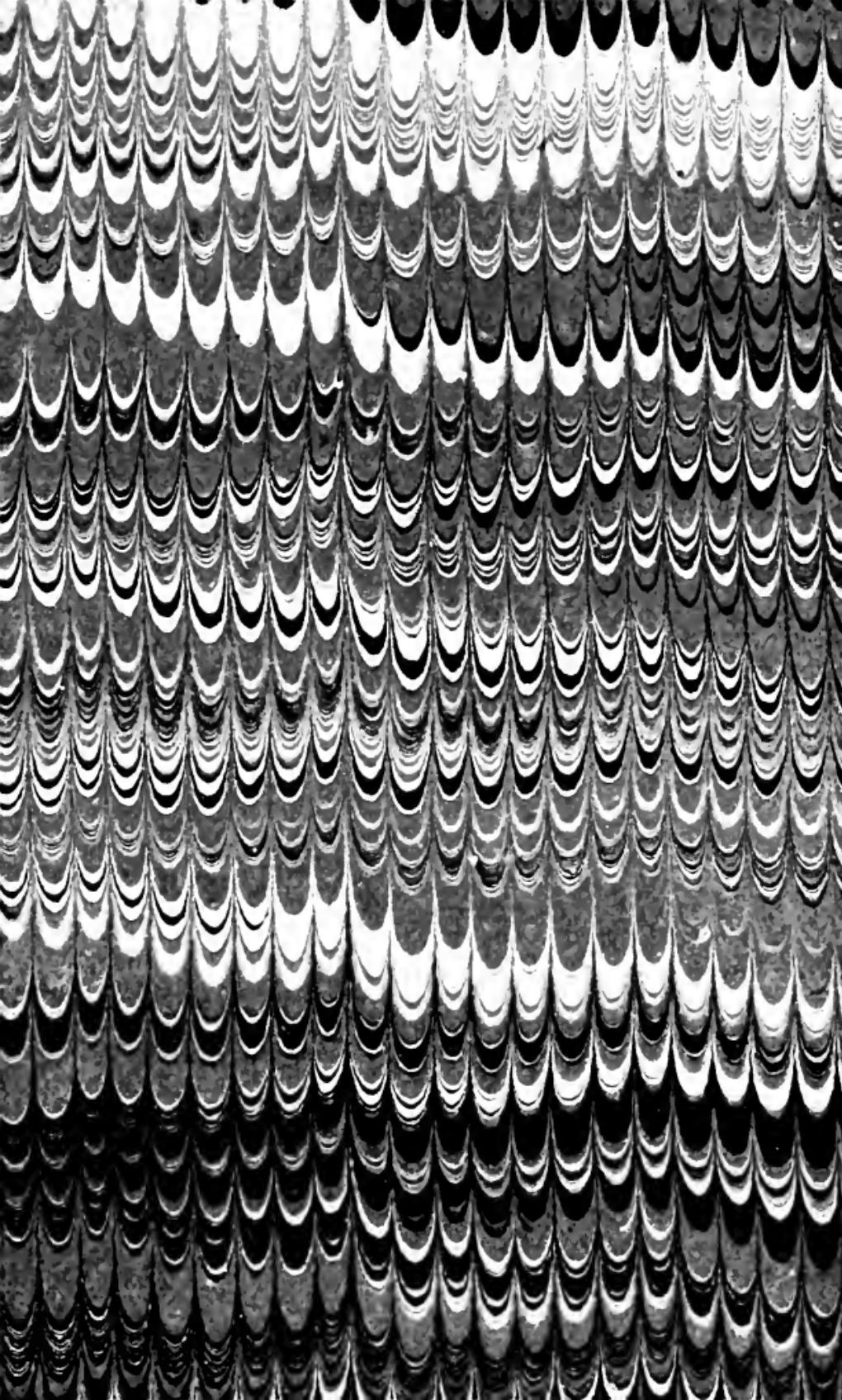












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